The Centre Reporter.

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ON THEIR METTLE

REPRESENTATIVES GIVING THE SENATE A LESSON.

The Democrats in the House Doing Some Legislation.—Carlisle Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Once more the Democrats of the House are giving the Democratic Senators a lesson in how to legislate. While the majority in the Senate has allowed itself to be practically tied up by the minority, the majority in the House has been doing what they were sent to Washington to do—attending to business. Having heard about everything that could be said for and against the plan of currency reform submitted by Secretary Carlisle, the House committee on Banking and Currency decided that while the plan was not entirely satisfactory to financial extremists, either gold or silver men, it was better as a whole than any other plan yet brought forward, and more likely to be supported by conservative men as a sort of compromise. Having arrived at that conclusion, the committee determined to report the bill prepared by Secre.ary Carlisle without recommendation, leaving the House free to amend the bill if it sees fit.

The committee on Rules has mapped out a plan for the consideration of the bill, which will be taken up at once and pushed to a vote. It is already announced that the Republicans will offer two amendments for the purpose of trying to defeat the bill. The first will be to strike out the state bank feature, which is the feature that is most liked by southern Democrats. The next amendment offered will be one providing for an immediate issue of bonds large enough to redeem all the greenbacks and Treasury notes of 1890, which may now be used to take gold from the treasury. Present indications are, however, that the Democrats will vote together to defeat any and all amendments, and that the bill will pass the House as reported by the committee.

The Dockery Commission, which recommended numerous changes in the government departments in Washington, all tending to a reduction of expense and the expediting of business, is now looking into the land offices throughout the country. Among the proposed changes in that branch of the public service may be mentioned the substitution of a law clerk for a receiver in every land office; the abolition of nearly the whole law branch of the land office, and making the decision of the Land Commissioner final, so far as the department of the Interior is concerned. At present cases may be appealed from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior. It is claimed that the proposed changes will, if adopted, be of great benefit to those having business with the Land Office, besides saving about $200,000 a year.

Immediately after the late elections a correspondent, more as a joke than for any other reason, sent a story out of Washington to the effect that the negroes intended to demand that one of their preachers be elected Chaplain of the next House. The story was widely commented on, and has resulted in the production of a negro candidate for Chaplain of the House, although there is no reason to suppose that such a thing had ever been thought of before that little story was written. There are numerous reasons why the Republicans in the next House may hesitate about turning that negro candidate down.

Although the Senate has voted against a cloture rule, the idea of obtaining one has not been abandoned by those Democratic Senators who are anxious for the Senate to do something more than pass the appropriation bills at this session. Senator Vest is devoting all the zeal of a convert to the idea, and Senator Hill, who has always favored cloture, is doing some thinking on the subject that may result in a new assault on the rules. If anything is done it must be done quickly, as the control of the Senate will no longer be in the hands of the Democrats after the vacancies from the three north-western states have been filled by the Republican legislatures of those states, and the mixed legislature of North Carolina has elected a successor to Senator Jarvis, who holds his seat by gubernatorial appointment. It is expected that these four Senators will take their seats before the end of January.

Since Representative Holman announced that he might write a book, embracing his Congressional recollections, after his retirement from the House, his mail has been filled with requests that he do so and nearly every member of both House and Senate has made the same request verbally. Few men now living could write a more interesting book of Congressional reminiscences than Mr. Holman, and it is to be hoped that he will do so.

Grangers Elect Officers.

At Thursday morning's session of the state grange, at Harrisburg, an address on tuberculosis was delivered by Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, and Prof. Rogers, of the New Jersey agricultural experimental station, also made an address.

The state grange devoted the entire afternoon session to the election of officers and it is probable the 700 delegates continued to vote until late into the night, several ballots being necessary. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Col. R. H. Thomas for re-election as secretary, a position he has held for more than twenty years. His successor is J. T. Ailman, of Juniata county, late Populist candidate for governor.

Col. Thomas was rather indifferent as to re-election. Worthy Master Rhone was re-elected without any opposition worthy the name. Other officers elected are Wallace Chase, Tioga county, gate keeper; D. M. McWilliams, member of the finance committee, S. E. Nevin, Chester, treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted favoring forestry legislation, another edition of Dr. Warren's work on the birds and animals of the state and recommending a change in the school law, making it a misdemeanor for school directors to elect their children and near relatives teachers.

Grange Controlled by Populists.

The state grange has passed into the control of the Populists, says the Pittsburg *Post*. This explains Secretary Thomas' defeat for re-election, after twenty-one years of continuous service, by Jerome T. Ailman, late candidate of the People's party for governor. The grangers from eastern Pennsylvania were almost unanimosly for Thomas, but they were outnumbered by Ailman's supporters from western Pennsylvania and other sections where the Populists are strongest. One of the main objections to Thomas was his dissent from the financial views of Ailman and a majority of the grange.

Governor Pattison addressed the convention on the subject of state taxation. He intimated that the tax bill framed by a committee of the state tax conference and approved by the legislative committee of the grange did not meet his views of the proper method of taxation. The governor declared the present system of raising the revenues was radically defective because of its discrimination against real estate as compared with personal property and its cumbersome machinery. His objection to the tax conference measure was that there was too much of it and that it would lead to endless litigation.

Township High Schools.

The principals of the thirteen state normal schools of Pennsylvania at a conference at the department of public instruction adopted a resolution in favor of the establishment of township high schools. A course of study for the preparation of teachers in such high schools was submitted to Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer for his approval. The policy of combining a department of observation with the department of practice in the model schools received favorable consideration. The need of the various schools were discussed, but the principals felt that no action of theirs would be binding upon the several boards of trustees charged with the financial management of these growing institutions.

Destroyed by Fire.

The large barn on the farm of the late Hon. John M. Cresswell, at Cresswell Station, Blair county, was consumed by fire on Saturday afternoon as the result of a strange and unlooked for accident. While the horse power thresher was in operation on the barn floor, a small stone became wedged in the machinery and the sonsequent friction set fire to the material in the thresher. The thousands of floating particles of straw carried the flames to every part of the barn. The barn and its contents with the sole exception of the horses, which were saved by farmer Martin, were destroyed. The loss will amount to about $1,500. There was no insurance.

Poe Mills.

A. J. Gotshol made a flying trip to this place Monday morning and returned home in the evening.

James Osman, Lewis Wilkins, F. W. Confer and S. J. Shunk spent Saturday in Millheim.

Miss P. B. Raymon is visiting among friends at Axeman this week.

The hunting party who spent the week in the vicinity of Cider Summit returned on Thursday evening with a fine doe, three wild turkeys, nine pheasants and a rabbit.

Miss May Shunk is visiting her grandparents at Centre Hall, this week.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

Interesting from the Annals of Early Times.

We add this week, to articles heretofore published, of interesting chapters in the early history of Centre county, the following from the Annals of Buffalo Valley:

January 29th, 1787, Andrew Gregg was married by the Reverend John Hoge to Martha Potter, daughter of General James Potter, at the latter's residence, the first farm above Jacob McCorley's, Esquire. Mr. Gregg rode up from Carlisle on horseback, and brought Mr. Hoge with him. There were then no Presbyterian clergymen settled in this part of the country, and some sixteen or seventeen couples took advantage of Mr. Hoge's presence, hurried up their matches, as Mr. Hoge had to return to Carlisle within a limited time.

Andrew Gregg moved to Oldtown, now Lewistown, where his first daughter, Mary, afterward Mrs. McLanahan, of Greencastle, was born, Nov. 3, 1788. In 1789 Mr. Gregg moved to Penn's valley, within two miles of Old Fort. In 1790 he was elected member of Congress, and by seven successive elections for several districts, as they were arranged from time to time, including one by a general vote over the whole state, was continued a member of that body for sixteen successive years, and during the session of 1806-1807 was elected a member of the Senate of the United States. In December, 1820, Governor Hiester appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth. He died in Bellefonte, on the 20th of May, 1835, aged eighty years. He had removed there some years previous, for the purpose of educating his children. His wife died in 1815. He was born on the Conodoguinet creek, near Carlisle, July 10, 1755, and received a classical education; was tutor for some years in the University of Pennsylvania, and first settled at Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he kept store. He had a fine library, containing all the Greek and Latin classics, most of which are still in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Margery Tucker, of Lewisburg. His grandchildren, Governor A. G. Curtin, Gen. D. M. Gregg, and General John I. Gregg, have flung far forward into the future the fight of their family fame.

Christmas Thoughts.

Christmas is near and every big and little tot in the land knows it.

Old 1894 has nearly run its course and will never return; like it, when we leave this earth, we never return.

Next Tuesday will be Christmas; do not leave it pass without having made at least one heart glad with a gift, and as many more hearts as possible.

In the child Jesus man received the most prescious of all gifts; here is an example of the giving of good gifts.

Behold, I bring you tidings of great joy, said the angel.

Christmas should be spent in holy enjoyment and merriment.

It is mockery of God to spend Christmas in carousing and vulgar merriment which so many do.

In thanking a friend for a gift don't forget thanks to God for the great gift He sent you.

The REPORTER wishes every reader a merry, merry Christmas.

School Directors Removed.

For refusing to build a school house at Glen Iron, five school directors of Hartley township, namely, Richard V. B. Lincoln, Alanson Johnson, Dr. G. C. Mohn, D. M. McCool and B. M. Showalter, have been removed from office by order and opinion of the court, filed on the 3d inst. It seems that the school board had been requested to provide a building at Glen Iron for the accommodation of pupils in that vicinity, which, refusing or neglecting to do, certain citizens, per authority of the Act of Assembly petitioned the Court for relief. Wherefore, by virtue of same Act, June 6, 1893, the court appointed Alfred Hayes, Esq., inspector, to take testimony in regard to the same. He performed his duty, reporting in favor of the petitioners, wherefore the opinion and decree of the court as stated.

The Record Almanac.

The Record Almanac, for 1895, is on our table. It is full of valuable information, put together so conveniently that it can't fail to meet popular favor; it is excellent for reference every day in the year and when '95 has swung out this Almanac will be found quite worth laying by for future reference. The "Daily Record" is one of the greatest newspapers in the country, besides being the cheapest, and its Almanac, for valuable statistics and other information, it is second to none. Every subscriber to the "Record" gets a copy of the Almanac.

—A good warm overcoat is necessary this weather and you can get just what you want, and at the right figure too, at Lewins, Bellefonte.

PROTECT GAME

A CHANGE NEEDED IN OUR GAME LAWS.

Deer will Soon Become Extinct in our Mountains if the Slaughter is not Prohibited.

We have conversed with many deer hunters this fall and they all endorse the REPORTER'S position that the game laws should be changed for the further protection of deer, that noblest of all our mountain animals. Deer have become scarce and unless something is done to prevent their slaughter it will not be many years until what few are left will be exterminated like the buffalo that once, millions in numbers, roamed the western prairies.

Hunters agree with us that killing deer should be prohibited for the next five years at least. Thereafter it should not be legal to kill deer except in every even numbered year, or every two years, and only in the month of December.

The penalty for a violation of the deer laws should be so heavy that no one may want to risk a violation of it. Let the penalty be $150 to $300, with one-third of the fine for the prosecutor. The killing of fawns should be entirely prohibited. Some hunters favor a law prohibiting the killing of does.

But, unless some stringent law is soon enacted, the future is not far when there will be no deer left in our mountains to be killed.

In a Hurry.

A short time ago a country gentleman called at one of the prominent stores in Bellefonte for the purpose of purchasing a pair of unmentionables, commonly known as drawers. The proprietor escorted the customer to the basement and soon produced the desired article. The country gentleman did not know what number he wore and hesitated. "May I try this pair on?" he blandly asked. The establishment had no special apartment for such an emergency, but as the basement was chiefly used for storing goods the obliging proprietor, in the hope of making a sale, kindly consented with the remark: "Yes, just go around the corner there, nobody about." In the meantime the proprietor was called upstairs on important business and forgot all about standing guard.

In the meantime a saleslady had occasion to go to the basement for some goods. As she gaily tripped down the stairs and through the dimly lighted basement a strange figure, apparently in night robes, popped out from the nook. He gave a loud "bla-a" grunt and in his excitement to get away tramped on the one unfilled portion of the garment and then fell flat on the middle of the floor. The young lady—well, she gave out a yell like an Indian warhoop that startled everybody in the establishment. There was a rush to the stairway just as the young lady, faint, flurried and speechless, managed to reach the top. The proprietor assured all that nothing was wrong. When he went below he found his customer in a similar flurry in the corner trying to put both limbs through a single apartment of his trousers.—*Centre Democrat.*

Temperance Lectures.

A most disgraceful scene took place on East Tenth street, Tyrone, on last Saturday afternoon between father and son. The father was seated in a buggy waiting to go home while the son, who was drunk, hung on to the bridle at the horse's head and swore he shouldn't. The father whipped the poor animal until it was almost crazy from fright and the cruel beating it was getting. At last the patience of the father gave way and he jumped from the buggy and turned the butt of the whip on the young man's head and also struck him with his fist. When the young man thought he had enough he jumped into the vehicle with his father and they drove away.

The Same Every Year.

Just at present the afternoons are the shortest of the year, and they will continue to shorten until December 15th, when they will remain at a stand still until the 28th, and then begin to lengthen. The mornings will be getting shorter by some minutes until January 8th, and then commence to lengthen gradually. The shortest day from sunrise to sunset occurs December 21st—the day when the sun is nearest the earth, but when instead of shining perpendicularly upon our globe it sends its rays down obliquely and thus causes the atmosphere to be cold.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

STRIKERS SENTENCED.

Officers and Directors Given from Three to Six Months.

Judge Woods, of Chicago, on Friday sentenced Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the American railway union strike, to six months in the county jail, as a punishment for violating the injunction issued by himself and Judge Grosscup, July 2 last. To the rest of the men, with the exception of McVean, he gave three months. In the case of McVean sentence is suspended. Sentence is not cumulative, covering the cases of the government and the Santa Fe railroad against the men. The same sentence is imposed in each case, but both sentences begin and end at the same time, beginning December 24. The defendants are: E. V. Debs, president; G. W. Howard, vice president; Silverton Kelliher, secretary; L. W. Rogers, M. J. Elliott, James Hogan, William Burns, J. D. McVean, Leory M. M. Goodwin. The sentence is generally considered a light one. The case will be appealed.

The court reviewed the mass of telegrams in which Debs ordered men out and declared these were utterly at variance with the statement made in Debs' answer that he took no part in continuing the strike. After thus concluding that there was no doubt that the men as individuals were guilty. Judge Woods said: "But the point under the Sherman law is whether these men were in conspiracy. If they were, I believe there is no way by which they can escape the moral and legal responsibility for their acts."

Why Children Hang Their Stockings.

The custom of hanging stockings on Christmas eve, like that of preparing the Christmas tree, is derived from the Germans, who have a fable that while the stockings of good children are filled with toys and sweetmeats by Kris Kingle—a corruption of Christ Kindlin, or Christ Child—these of bad ones receive nothing but small rod or switch which is placed in them by another personage, known as Pelsnichol, literally Nicholas with fur, meaning St. Nicholas dress in fur. It is a rare sight on Christmas morning in a German household to see the expression of abject misery and broken heartedness on the face of some poor little wight who, having been disobedient or otherwise naughty on Christmas eve, finds in his stocking only a small birch rod, while the hosiery of his brothers and sisters is filled with bonbons and playthings. The dread of getting the rod from old Pelsnichol on Christmas keeps many a German child in order throughout the entire year.

Local News Items.

Next issue of the REPORTER begins the 68 volume, and aint it spryer than ever? You bet.

Ira C. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, filled the Reformed pulpit at Hublersburg, on Sabbath last. His sermons are of first order, and he displays the same talent as an attorney at the Centre county bar.

Attorney C. P. Hewes has gone to Erie on legal business. Charley is one of our prominent lawyers and he is gaining a reputation outside our county.

The Journal says that Seymour Royer of Millheim one day last week lost three fingers of his right hand by coming in too close contact with a circular saw.

W. L. Goodhart, of Millheim, announces that he continues in the implement business at the old stand, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The wife of G. Y. Stover, living in South Dakota, died Nov. 18. Mr. Stover is a native of Haines twp.

Late News Items.

Debs and his colleagues have gone to jail.

Two prominent New York lawyers have concluded to test the constitutionality of the Income tax law.

Congress has the currency question under debate.

The Bell telephone company has lost its patent suit in court, and now the monopoly is broken.

John Harris.

Mr. John Harris, of Bellefonte, formerly a well-known business man, in hardware and later in the drug business, died of consumption on Wednesday morning, aged sixty years. He leaves a wife and seven children.

Typhoid Fever Ravages.

Three weeks ago Reuben Watkins, of Howard, died of typhoid fever. Since that time three sons, a nephew that was raised in the family and a daughter have died of the dreaded disease.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at at reasonable price.

A Table of 800,000 Pieces.

Charles F. Adam, who is employed at general carpenter work by the Waterbury brass company, Bridgeport, Conn., has just completed a table containing 800,000 pieces of wood. He started it in 1891 and has worked on it at odd times, in all 3,364 hours. It is a yard square.

In the centre of the revolving top is a picture of the White House, at Washington, surrounded by the stars and stripes. Along the sides are shown Washington's birthplace in Virginia, his family home, Mount Vernon the birthplace of Grant in Ohio, and the house where he attended school as a boy. Interwoven with these are many quaint designs. The support consists of two pieces of oak placed together in the form of the letter X. On these oak supports are sixteen panels on which are shown trees, birds, and leaves. On the lower part are shown the American eagle with spread wings and a cluster of arrows in its talons, a deer's head, a stork, a sparrow, and two roosters, Washington's Valley Forge headquarters, the birthplace of Lincoln in Kentucky; Ford's theatre where Lincoln was shot, and the place nearby where he died; the birthplace of Columbus at Genoa, a cloister in Spain visited by Columbus, the ship Constitution, Libby prison, a cluster of daisies, lillies, a Scotch thistle, and twenty varieties of leaves, with ferns and fruits. The Masonic Temple of Waterbury is given, as are several private residences.

There is nothing in the nature of dye, paint or stain in the whole work. The various effects are brought out solely by the natural colors of the diffetent woods, of which there are 73 varieties in the table.

Big Hog and Rat Story.

We have given our readers genuine big hog returns, and below, by way of a change, we give a hog and rat story, for the genuineness of which the REPORTER does not vouch, neither are we prepared to say it is untrue.

This story comes from President, a village located up the Allegheny. Savage rats attacked a pig belonging to Henry Karns recently. Mr. Karns heard his porker squealing and went to the pen to investigate. He found the pig down on the floor of the pen and literally covered with rats that were squealing, fighting and tearing skin and flesh from the head and under portions of the animals body. The pig had made a gallant struggle, and several rats lay dead around the pen, while a number had been crushed by his weight. Mr. Karns with the handle of a flail, attempted to beat the rats away, but they were savage from hunger and the taste of blood and attacked him so savagely that he was forced to leave the pig to his fate. After securing and loading his gun he returned to the pen, but the rats had disappeared and the pig was dying. They had eaten the flesh from the soft portions of the porker's body.

Negro Rioters Caged.

On Monday a party of seven blacks started a riot on the train from Bellefonte to Tyrone. When the train reached Tyrone police were ready and nabbed them.

At the hearing of the seven colored men whom Officer Barr conducted to Bellefonte Monday, five were held for court and two were discharged. The two against whom the charge of riot and assault and battery was not sustained, in their glee over the success in steering clear of punishment, went to a house of questionable repute in Bellefonte and proceeded to tear up things in general about the place, after which they skipped the town on foot. Supposing that they would board the evening train at Milesburg, Officer Barr watched for them. His bearings were well taken. Telegraphing to Bellefonte that they were on the train, he received word at Bald Eagle to arrest them, which he did at Tyrone, and conducted them back to Bellefonte by the next evening's train. They are quartered in jail now, and are not nearly so funny as they were on Monday. Warrants for the arrest of ten or fifteen of the rioters who were not caught were issued at Bellefonte Monday afternoon after the hearing of the seven mentioned.

Good for the Age.

On Monday Henry Boozer killed a hog which dressed 310 pounds. The hog was only 249 days old and this is where the good weight comes in. He is on top in his class on hogolical facts this year.

—"Mama buy me that doll in Meyer's show window; it's so pretty." We hear the above every day.—Bellefonte, near the postoffice.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has received one of the largest stocks of clothing ever received in this part of the state. When you buy from him you get the latest and best to be had for the money. Go and see his stock.

THE NEWS.

Henry Harbuck, eighty years old, from Collinsville, Iowa, was killed by a train on the Texas and Pacific Road near Marshall, Texas.——The recent storm did much damage to the Tillamook Rock lighthouse on the Pacific coast.——Annie M. Brewer, who shot her lover at Lynn, Mass., was captured. She said she did not regret her action.——James Vivian killed himself at South Fork, Pa.——Daniel M. Robertson was hanged at New Bedford, Mass., for killing his wife in September, 1893.——Charles Miller was shot and killed at Chicago by Maggie Tilley, who charged him with robbery.——The courthouse at Lewiston, Illinois, in which Lincoln delivered his famous speech, in 1858, was burned. The records were saved.——A serious riot occurred near Cabaniss, Georgia, in which three whites were shot by negroes.——At Newark, N. J., fire destroyed the factory of Meyer's United States Standard Scale Company, on Frelinghuysen avenue. The loss was $75,000; partly covered by insurance.——The sheriff made a levy on the property, in Allentown, Pa., of the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad, and will sell it on January 4th to satisfy James Clarke's execution of $48,910.——Policeman D. D. Leary had a pistol duel with a desperate burglar in Avondale, Pa., in which Leary was shot in the arm and a resident named Sarch, attracted to the scene, was shot in the abdomen. The burglar was finally captured.——The Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad, extending from Slatington, Pa., to Columbia, N. J., was sold at master's sale in Bangor, Pa., for $350,000. The purchaser is W. B. Scott, chairman of the Construction Company of the bondholders.

A band of about twenty Yaqui Indians visited the ranch of Ruis Borceno, situated west of Hermosillo, Mexico, and killed four cowboys employed on the place. The Indians burned all of the ranch buildings.——Some hunters in the Cherokee Strip have discovered the remains of two men and a boy in a cave several miles north of Aetna, Barber county. In the pocket of one was an envelope addressed to Julius Viggian, Herman, Mo. All three had been shot, and their clothes had evidently been rifled, as nothing else was found on them.——Myron Myers and George Wheeler have been arrested at Caldwell, Idaho, for counterfeiting. Wheeler is thought to be at the head of a gang operating extensively. Myers is a farmer, and has lived here for twenty years.—Two-thirds of the business portion of Gallop, N. M., was burned. The fire started in Beltz & Johnson's butcher shop from an unknown cause. The loss is fully $50,000, partially covered by insurance.——The cruiser Minneapolis, the fastest ship in the world, went into commission Thursday at the League Island navy-yard. There was no distinguished guests present, the transfer of the big ship to Captain G. H. Wadleigh, her new commander, being devoid of any unnecessary display.——Francis J. Oakes, a millionaire of Brooklyn, was granted decree of divorce from Luella Oakes upon a statutary grounds. The suit has been on trial for more than a week, and developed many sensational incidents.

J. M. Turner, a real estate dealer of San Francisco, is under arrest charged with extensive land swindling.——Particulars have been received at San Francisco of the outrage on William Henry Argall, an American citizen, by the Gautemalan government.——Henry C. Lorenz, of Roaring Springs, Pa., has been appointed receiver of the Blair and Cambria Lumber Company, an extensive concern, having interests through Central Pennsylvania. President C. A. Griscom, of the International Navigation Company, of Philadelphia, is opposed to the free ship bill as recommended by President Cleveland.——Henry Shoemaker, one of a gang of outlaws who murdered Edward Townsend, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Guthrie, O. T.——Alva Johnson, a ranchman, has confessed to his participation in both of the Roscoe robberies of Southern Pacific Express trains. He says that Kid Thompson was his accomplice.——President Crane, of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of New York, kindly greeted his defaulting bookkeeper, S. C. Seely, at Chicago police headquarters, but the prisoner declined to make any statement as to the defalcation or where the money had gone.——Some sixty security holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad met in New York, heard speeches by Isaac L. Rice and Henry Clews, and adopted a resolution condemning the Olcott-Earle plan.——W. L. Corrigan, a brother of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and Dr. George Corrigan, of San Antonia, Florida, was sent to Milledgeville, Ga., in the custody of a guard, where he will be placed in the Invalids' Home for the Insane.

The passenger and freight depot of the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota Railway, at Hughes, Ia., was set on fire by masked men and entirely consumed. It is reported to have been done by citizens of Hughes, who desire that a new station be erected.——George R. Sheldon, Robert Maclay, Charles T. Barney and Simon Wormser have agreed to act as a committee under an agreement filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, to protect the interests of the Northern Pacific and Montana bondholders.——A freight train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a landslide near Oil City, Pa., and a dozen cars were overturned. Engineer Kirk, his fireman and Brakeman Kirkland were buried in the debris. The latter is probably fatally hurt.——Fire broke out in the Vulcan Coal Mine, in the new slope, in Newcastle, Col., in which fifty-five men were employed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the accumulation of gas.——A package containing $1,500 is reported to have been lost in the New York postoffice. It is said that it has been traced to either the registry or postal money order department.——Claus Blixt, the murderer of Catharine Ging, at Minneapolis, insists that Harry Hayward, who hired him to kill the woman, had hynoptic influence over him, and that he had so exercised the same power over Miss Ging.——The Southern Hotel, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was burned. All the guests escaped but C. S. Todd, who was badly injured.

John Ericsson, with the possible exception of Edison, was the most prolific inventor of this century. He was the originator of nearly 1,000 devices, but he will ever be remembered as the creator of the Monitor.

THE INCOME TAX.

It Will Probably Begin on January 1, 1895.

WILL BE DUE JULY 1, 1895.

The Collection Approved By Mr. Carlisle—What You Must Pay on; How You Must Pay it—Now a Question of a Senate Appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury approved the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the enforcement of the collection of income tax under the late tariff act.

Under the regulations provided and approved pursuant to law, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing or doing business in the United States who has an annual income of more than $3,500 shall make a full return of the same, verified by his oath, to the collector of internal revenue of the collection district in which he resides, or, if not a resident in which his business or property from which income is situated, on or before the first Monday in March of each year. The first return under the law shall be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, and shall include all income from every source received in the year 1894, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December in said year.

Guardians, trustees and all persons and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity are required to make similar return on or before the day mentioned, for all minors, wards or beneficiaries for whom they act. Persons having less than $3,500 annual income are not required to make the return, but all persons having an income in excess of that amount, whether it reaches the taxable limit of $4,000 or not, must make return as prescribed.

The blank form prescribed by the regulations for the annual returns of persons contains a list specifying all sources of income and all allowable deductions to be filled out by the person making the same, with footings for gross income and total deductions allowed, leaving the taxable income upon which the 2 per cent. tax will be assessed.

The affidavit attached to the list must be subscribed and sworn to by the person making the return, and is to the effect that the affiant has included in said return all gains, profits and income from every source whatever received by him, or to which he is justly entitled for that year, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make all the deductions entered on his return, and that he has truly answered the interrogatories set forth on said blank form. When completed and duly verified by the oath of the person rendering the same, the return must be delivered by mail or otherwise, to the collector at any time between the first day of January and the first Monday of March in each year.

WHAT YOU MUST PAY ON.

The gross gains, profits and income returned by persons shall include:

1. Gross profits of any trade, business or vocation, wherever carried on.
2. Rents received or accrued during the year.
3. Profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years.
4. Farming operations and proceeds.
5. Money and value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance.
6. Premium on bonds, stocks, notes and coupons.
7. Income from trade or profession, not by stated salary, and not heretofore enumerated.
8. From salary or compensation other than that received from the United States.
9. From salary or compensation paid by the United States.
10. Undivided gains and profits of any partnership.
11. Interest received or accrued from all notes, bonds or other securities.
12. Interest on bonds or coupons paid of any corporation.
13. Dividends from corporations.
14. Income of wife or minor child or children.
15. All other sources of income not above enumerated.

WHAT YOU MAY GET OUT OF PAYING.

The deductions allowed on the return and therein enumerated are:

1. Four thousand dollars exempt by law.
2. Interest due and paid within the year.
3. National, state, county, school and municipal taxes paid, not including assessments for local benefits.
4. Amount expended in purchase or production of line stock or produce sold within the year.
5. Necessaay expenses, specified by items, actually incurred in carrying on any business or trade.
6. Losses actually sustained during the year, specified.
7. Actual losses on sales of real estate purchased within two years.
8. Debts contracted and ascertained in the year to be worthless.
9. Salary or compensation over $4,000 from which the tax of 2 per centum has been withheld by disbursing officers of the United States Government.
10. Dividends included in the estimate of gross profits from corporations on which the 2 per cent tax. has been paid by such corporation.

HOW YOU MUST PAY.

The blank form contains full printed instructions as to the manner of making return and the method of computing the net income for taxation. In the case of non-residents the return must be made and filed in the manner provided for residents, and, if not so filed, the collector must make return for the non-resident, making no allowance for exemption.

If any person fails to make return in the manner and time provided by law, or make a false or fraudulent return, the collector shall make the return from evidence obtained by summoning the person and examining his books, and from all other evidence obtainable, and shall add 50 per cent. to the amount of tax found due as a penalty in case of neglect or refusal to make return, and 100 per cent. penalty in case of a false or fraudulent return. The penalties and interest will be added after notice to the party, and full hearing, if such be desired by him. Where the tax has been returned and paid in another district, or where the party has not a taxable income, he may so declare in printed affidavits on the blank annual returns.

All corporations, companies and associations, both resident and foreign, doing business for profits in the United States, shall make annual returns of all net profits above business and operating expenses on a separate blank prepared for them, and when duly verified by the oath of the president, or other chief officer of such corporation, the return must be delivered to the collector on or before the first Monday in March of each year. The first return of corporations shall cover all net profits, and income for the calendar year 1894. The exemption of $4,000 allowed to persons is not extended to corporations, but the return must cover all net profits without exemption. The annual return of corporations must include:

HOW CORPORATIONS MUST PAY.

First—The gross profits from all kinds of business.

Second—The expenses exclusive of interest, annuities or dividends.

Third—The net profits without allowance for interest, annuities or dividends.

Fourth—The amount paid on account of interest, annuities or dividends.

Fifth—The amount paid in salaries of $4,000 or less to each employe.

Sixth—The amount paid in salaries of more than $4,000 to each employe and the name and address of each of such employes.

The gross profits include:

1. All profits of trade or business.
2. Interest, or coupons from bonds or other securities of any corporation.
3. Dividends received from any corporation.
4. Undivided profits of any corporation.
5. Premium on bonds, notes or stocks.
6. Commission or percentage.
7. Interest on government securities, not exempt by law.
8. Interest on other notes, bonds and securities.
9. Profits from sales of real estate.
10. From rents.
11. Profits from all other sources to be enumerated.

The operating expenses shall include:

1. Interest paid or accrued within the year on bonded or other indebtedness of such corporation.
2. Losses actually sustained during the year, which must be separately stated and fully described as to cause, date and amount.
3. All taxes actually paid.
4. Salaries and pay of officers and employes actually paid during the year.
5. Rents and necessary repairs.
6. All other necessary expenses which must be itemized and fully explained in the return.

The net profits shall include:

1. All amounts paid to stockholders or shareholders.
2. The amount of undivided profits on hand or carried to surplus on any other fund.
3. Amount of net profits used for construction, enlargement or improvement of plant.
4. All good expenditures or investments from the net profits.

Corporations are required to keep accurate books of account, and may be requested to allow collectors to inspect the same in verifying returns. If the annual return is not filed with the collector in the time required by law the corporation making default shall forfeit a penalty of $1,000 and 2 per cent. a month on the tax due until paid.

EXEMPT FROM PAYING.

Certain specified corporations for charitable and like purposes and certain savings banks, mutual insurance companies and building and loan associations are exempt from income tax. In such cases it is held by the department that the intention of the exemption is to extend benefits to the small depositor and beneficiaries of such mutual and savings institutions, and that the corporations, as such, and those who speculate in the shares, stocks of funds are not the intended beneficiaries of the exemption.

Collectors are required to examine the articles of incorporation and business methods of corporations claiming exemption, and where such are not in the class specifically exempt to cause return to be made for taxation, as in the case of other corporations.

THESE WILL PAY PROMPTLY.

The tax due from salaries of officers and from pay of employees of the United States will be deducted from the first excess payment over $4,000 by pa masters and disbursing officers in paying the same, and will be paid over to the collectors of the several districts wherein such disbursing officers reside or make payments. It is provided that no part of the salary, fees or emoluments of any state, county or municipal officer is subject to income tax, and no return thereof shall be made of the salary or fees of such officers. Salary received by government officials in 1894 shall be included in their first annual return, to be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895.

Appeals, and the methods thereof, are allowed and prescribed in all cases where the person charged with the tax is dissatisfied with the decision of a deputy collector or collector. In the first instance the appeal is to the collector, and if dissatisfied with his decision, the appellant may have the entire cause, with papers and evidence relating thereto, transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

Several penalities are imposed upon all officers and other persons who make known, in any manner, any fact as to the sources or amount of the income of any such person. Collectors are strictly directed by the regulations to rigidly enforce this provision. As all original returns are forwarded to and filed in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, the opportunity for exposure of the facts protected by this provision will be greatly reduced.

The tax on incomes for the year 1894 will be due and payable on or before the first day of July next, and if not paid at that time the penalities will attach for non-payment. The collection of the tax when delinquent will be enforced in the same manner as in cases of enforcement and collection of other taxes under the internal revenue laws of the United States.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SEVENTH DAY.—Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the United States Senate for two hours in a speech in favor of the bill providing for the reconstruction of the Nicaraguan Canal. Senator Call introduced two resolutions, one requesting the government to commence negotiations with Spain for the recognition of Cuba's independence, and for the guarantee by the United States of the payment of such a sum as shall be agreed on between the United States and Spain for Spain's relinquishment of her control of Cuba. Senator Call, of Florida, introduced a bill for the protection of railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce.

EIGHTH DAY.—The consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal bill was continued in the United States Senate. Senator Dolph made a long speech in favor of the pending bill, in the course of which he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

NINTH DAY.—In the Senate an unsuccessful attempt was made by Senator Gray to have considered the bill reported from the Finance Committee striking out all differential duty in favor of refined sugar, and leaving all sugar dutiable at forty per cent. ad valorem. A majority vote of ten against taking up closure resolution, which followed, indicates, it is believed, the improbability of changing the rules at this session. Mr. Morgan again addressed the Senate on the Nicaraguan Canal bill, and in concluding, expressed his intention of soon asking that unanimous consent be given, fixing a time for a vote on the bill.

TENTH DAY.—The United States Senate adjourned Thursday until next Monday. Practically all the time of the session was consumed in the discussion of the bill to establish a National University at Washington and the Nicaraguan Canal bill. Senator Hunton, of Virginia, and Vilas, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate in support of the former, and Mr. Morgan practically concluded his speech on the latter. During the day he asked the Senate that unanimous consent be given fixing a time for a vote on the bill, but this was refused. Senator Call presented an amendment to the Nicaraguan Canal Bill, providing that, instead of aiding in the construction of the proposed canal by guaranteeing its bonds, the government shall construct the canal outright. It provides meads for acquiring title to the company's concessions, and that the canal shall be built on the lines of the surveys.

ELEVENTH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

SEVENTH DAY.—The House of Representatives devoted the day under the rules to business reported from the District of Columbia Committee. Several bills of purely local importance were passed and a resolution was adopted setting aside the third Saturday in January for eulogies on the life and character of Marcus D. Lisle, late a representative from the Tenth Kentucky District. Mr. Rawlings, of Utah, introduced a bill annexing that portion of Arizona north of the Colorado River to Utah.

EIGHTH DAY.—The struggle over the bill to authorize railroad pooling was terminated in the House of Representatives by the passage of the bill by the decisive vote of 166 to 110. The Cooper substitute, which placed the entire control of the conditions of pooling in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and gave the absolute power in the matter of revoking pooling orders, was defeated, as were all subsequent efforts to amend and recommit it, and the bill passed as reported from the committee.

NINTH DAY.—The House entered upon the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill contained two disputed items—the appropriation for special pension examiners and the appropriation for the collection of the income tax. The former appropriation opened the doors for a debate on the conduct of the pension officers especially the practice of summarily suspending payment of alleged fraudulent pensions, and the debate on the income tax appropriation was especially lively, but the motion to strike out was defeated in committee by a vote of 54—127.

TENTH DAY.—The House of Representatives passed three appropriation bills—the Urgent Deficiency, Fortifications and Military Academy—and made fair progress on the Pension bill. Mr. Cockran secured a record-making vote on the appropriation for the collection of the income tax by moving to recommit the bill with instructions to strike it out, but his motion was defeated by 120 majority, the vote standing 49—169. The Fortification bill passed carried $1,879,057—$5,478,646 less than the estimates, and the Military Academy bill $457,678—$127,132 less than the estimates. The Pension bill carried $141,381,570—$2,000,000 less than the estimates, and $10,200,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

ELEVENTH DAY—The House passed the Pension Appropriation bill. The bill carries $141,381,570. The Hitt resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to the payment of $425,000 to Great Britain in connection with the fur sealing controversy, was adopted.

DIED AT WINSDOR CASTLE.

Sir John Thompson, Attacked by Heart Disease While in the Queen's Palace.

Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Prime Minister, expired at Winsdor Castle after the meeting of the privy council, at which he was sworn in as a member.

The Canadian Premier was the first to arrive at Paddington Railroad Station, London, in order to accompany the cabinet ministers and members of the privy council on the special train bound for this place, where a meeting of the privy council was to be held at the castle.

Sir John waited on the platform of Paddington Station for half an hour before the special train started, and during that time he conversed in an animated manner with Lord Bredalbane, the lord steward of the Queen's household, and with Mr. Arthur Morley, the postmaster-general; the Marquis of Ripon, the colonial secretary; the Indian secretary, Mr. Fowler, and with Sir Charles Lennox Peel, clerk to the privy council. Up to the time the train started Sir John Thompson had not shown any signs of fatigue or excitement. His appearance and manner did not give the slightest indication that he was suffering from any illness.

After attending the privy council meeting, Sir John adjourned with the ministers and others to luncheon. Shortly after this he became suddenly ill and expired almost immediately. Dr. Ellison, one of the surgeons in ordinary to the household at Windsor, was sent for promptly, but he was unable to save Sir John's life.

The Marquis of Ripon says that when Sir John Thompson was first seized with illness he was given some brandy and appeared to recover. But shortly after he expired suddenly. It is presumed that his death was caused by heart disease.

THE Park Board, of St. Paul, Minn., has turned all of the funds at its disposal (about $50,000) into a general fund for the relief of the unemployed, on the promise of the City Council that the Board would be reimbursed at some future time.

EARTHQUAKES.

Baptism of Fire in the New Hebrides Islands.

A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Earthquake Shocks Alarmed the Natives, Who Fled in Terror from Their Homes—Britsh Officers Saw a Stream of Moulten Lava Rush Into the Sea.

The Australian steamer Warimoo, which just arrived at Victoria, B. C., brings startling news that a majority of the islands of the New Hebrides group are passing through a baptism of fire, earthquakes and volcanic disturbances, threatening the very existence of several of the largest and best islands, including Ambrym, celebrated for the excellence of its coffee. On the latter an entire village of natives was recently carried into the sea, the loss of life being estimated at sixty to seventy-five men, women and children, while in others of the group fatalities are also reported.

A layer of ashes from two to six inches deep covers the once fertile fields. At Epi on November 2 there was a severe earthquake in the early morning, which opened an entire volcano crater on the west side of Ambrym, and on the next day the whole island trembled. Since then it has opened in five or six different places. Even the island of Epi, which was much less affected, had up to the 7th of November, felt sixty-three distinct shocks and for weeks had been covered by clouds of ashes and smoke. Natives from all the volcanic islands were flocking to the centres of civilization for safety.

Commander-in-Chief Admiral Bowden Smith has given the press the following report made to him by the commander of the Dart: "While we were lying at Dip Point, Ambrym Island," he writes, "an eruption on that island took place. It presently became evident that a lava stream, marked by a dense column of smoke, was making its way through the hills to the sea. The ship was stopped some 300 yards off shore where it was seen the stream would emerge, and soon afterward tongues of flames were seen among the trees, and presently the head of the stream appeared a red-hot mass, with lumps of slag tossing about on the surface.

"When it reached the water a most magnificent sight ensued. A dense pillar of steam rose rapidly, in a perpendicular direction, to a height of about 4,500 feet. A few seconds later violent submarine explosions of steam took place, the water rising in huge bubbles some one hundred feet high and bursting in all directions in radiating tongues of water, mixed with black masses, presumably of lava. A considerable swell was sent out afterward, and, as the arc of explosions seemed to be extending rapidly, the ship was moved to a safer distance.

"The next day the Dart went to the south side of the island, and while rounding Dip Point a sudden outburst, accompanied by continuous violent explosions, took place. About two miles to the southwest of Mission Station the cliffs were seen to be falling inland and flames appeared over the crest of the gap between the mission. The natives were assembled in terrified groups on the beach, and I accordingly sent boat in, offering to take off all that wished to come. The group was in a state of terror and the noise of the eruption was indescribable. Dust and debris from the burning brush fell continually. Throughout the next day earthquake shocks were severe."

NOT BARBARIANS.

The Japanese Deny the Stories of Murder and Mutilation at Port Arthur.

The following statement was issued from the Japanese Legation, Washington: "The Japanese Minister expresses the strongest disbelief in the reports of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by Japanese troops at Port Arthur.

He does not hesitate to denounce as unqualifiedly false the statement contained in one account telegraphed from Yokohama that there was an unrestrained reign of murder at Port Arthur for three days after its capture, and that practically all of the inhabitants were butchered in cold blood.

The high reputation of Marshal Oyama, whose orders to his troops against excesses of any kind were of the strictest nature, and the discipline maintained in the Japanese Army, in his opinion, renders such a state of things impossible. He believes, therefore, that these reports are grossly exaggerated, and thinks that the official account of what really happened, which will certainly be made public, will prove them to be so.

The legation has as yet no definite advices upon the subject beyond a report that a number of Japanese laborers, who had been armed with swords for their own protection, entered the town during the battle and were guilty of some excesses. After the fights at King-Chow and Talien-Kuan, the Japanese dead were found decapitated and otherwise horribly mutilated.

It is possible that the Japanese laborers, inflamed by the recollection of these atrocities and intoxicated by liquor found in the captured town, may have done some of the things alleged while the fight was going on, but the officials at the legation are positive in the belief that the acts charged could have gone no further than this, and are certain that the culprits will be summarily and severely dealt with.

The circumstances attending the capture of Port Arthur show that something of this kind might easily have happened. It was not until late on the afternoon of the 21st of November that the right wing of the Japanese Army entered the town. Some of the forts forming the coast defence still held out and the battle practically continued all night and until 10 o'clock the next morning. It may have been that during this internal excesses were committed by camp-followers, but it is not believed by the Japanese Minister that they could possibly have been either of the nature or of the extent described.

Senator Coke, of Texas, has served his State as Supreme Court Judge, Governor and Senator. He will be 66 years old when he retires from office next March.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

David Thomas and Davis Bolton were arrested at Larksville for burning in effigy Mrs. Martin and John Jones.

Charles G. Garrett, charged with killing his wife was put on trial at Lebanon.

The first annual report made by the trustees of the State Insane Asylum at Wernersville was made public.

Judges Barker, Dotts and Bayburn have been appointed by Governor Pattison to try the contested Judgeship election of ex-Judge Blair vs. Judge White.

The State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, session at Harrisburg, re-elected Worthy Master Rhone by a practically unanimous vote.

The Allegheny Grand Jury ignored the bills against F. X. Devlin, agent for a discretionary pool concern.

Frank Morris, aged 17 years was convicted of murder in the first degree at Uniontown for the killing of Bernard Loker.

The infant child of G. A. Baker, of Homestead, was drowned in a tub of water.

Four thousand men and boys were employed for the week by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company on account of scarcity of empty cars.

While at work in Milnesville colliery Henry Manduras was killed. A piece of falling coal hit him in the neck and severed his head from the body.

The Lattimer colliery of C. Pardee & Co. has suspended operations for an indefinite period. About 350 men are rendered idle. Dull coal trade is said to be the cause of suspension.

William E. Wright, aged about fifty, of Bristol, who was found in the bottom of a creek near the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Bristol by Albert Fetrow.

The dry goods house of Emery Horshfield, of Corry, was seized by the sheriff on executions amounting to about eight thousand dollars. The assets will amount to seven times the liabilities.

Thomas Casey, of Salem, Va., was arrested and brought to Lebanon by a Constable charged by William L. Black, of Jackson Township, with fraudulently obtaining notes to the value of $3,000. He entered bail.

Fred. Ely, aged 15, fell beneath an empty coal cart at Lansford and sustained injuries from which he died an hour later.

Difficulty has arisen between the County Commissioners and Assessors at Allentown. The trouble is caused on account of a reduction in the registration fee.

Charles Brown, a brakeman employed by the Crane Iron Company, at Catasauqua, had his arm badly mangled by being caught between the bumpers.

Eleven mules were drowned in the old No. 1 slope of Big Mountain Mine by an immense body of water that broke through the abandoned Mahanoy Drift Workings.

It is alleged that Mrs. Gerst, of Pittsburg, has signed away her rights to bank deposits in Cleveland to defraud the pool victims.

E. E. Gould filed a petition with the court asking that the bill against Director John R. Murphy, of Allegheny be returned to the Grand Jury.

J. C. Cornell, a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, was cruelly hazed.

A mandamus was served on Samuel S. Martin, treasurer of Lancaster county, commanding him to pay over $32,000 to the city of Lancaster.

Judge Woodrow at Wilkes-Barre in a coal lease suit decreed that failure of coal in mines does not discharge leasers from their obligations.

The tin plate manufacturers and workers adjourned at Pittsburg without having reached any agreement.

Three long-term prisoners, George Boehmer, Frank Miller and Michael Welsh, broke out of the Schuylkill County jail, at Pottsville, and escaped.

The second day's meeting of the State Grange Patrons of Husbanpry was held at Harrisburg.

The story is told of how Mrs. Matilda Gerst escaped from the Pittsburg house in her servant's clothes, taking with her $140,000 in a valise to Chicago.

John Troxell, postmaster at Portage, Cambria county, was arrested and pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of Government funds.

Secretary Jarrett said at Pittsburg that all the tin plate mills will now run non-union owing to the failure of the recent conference to agree as to a wage scale.

The coal operators of the Pittsburg District have already declared the miners' scale abrogated and begun the reduction of wages.

Clerk John E. Stott, of the State Treasury Department, was vindicated at Harrisburg, after an investigation of the charges against him.

State Superintendent of Banking C. N. Krumbhaar made his annual report to Gov. Pattison.

Andrew Jentter committed suicide at Bradford because of financial troubles.

Diphtheria is raging to an alarming extent in Spring City, forty cases being reported by the Physicians.

Daniel Keim, an old miser of Pike Township, dropped dead at a funeral and there was a prolonged fight over the disposition of his body.

A motion for the postponement of the trial of Charles Garrett for wife murder at Lebanon was denied by the Court, and the case will be open on December 12.

Ex-Congressman Daniel W. Connolly, of Scranton, died after a short illness.

The assignees of Robert Coleman, of Lebanon, have filed their first account, charging themselves with $4,141,116.60.

The Superintendent of Public Printing issued his annual report, which shows the cost of State printing to have been $139,771.

At a meeting of the railroad coal operators held at Pittsburg, a resolution was passed declaring it impossible to compete with firms not paying the scale rate.

A committee of prominent Philadelphians appeared before the State Board of Charities at Harrisburg and asked for relief from the overcrowded condition of the Blockley Almshouse of Philadelphia.

THE Turkish version of the Armenian outrages is that it was the Musselmen who were the victims of atrocious cruelties.

HER PHOTOGRAPH.

You are posing for a lassie,
But I vow you are an elf,
On the morn that you were taken
How the sun enjoyed himself!
Lucky Sol! I feel quite certain
That he turned an azure hue
When he couldn't catch the color
Of your winsome eyes of blue.

I gaze upon your features;
Fairer none will ever find.
I'm glad that I'm not Cupid,
For you know that Cupid's blind.
Do you like my jest? You're smiling
Pretty picture, let us laugh.
I am tempted much to kiss you,
Oh, you witching photograph.

All the world proclaims you charming;
I can well believe it so.
Yet there is a look about you
Wakes my pity for the beaux.
You mock them when their hearts ache,
And their wound you scorn to heal;
And you're lacking in compassion
For the pangs you never feel.

Alas, I'm growing solemn,
And you're much too sweet to scold;
Who could blame a pretty blossom
That it is not sad and old!
I like the roses and the lillies,
You were born the earth to grace;
And the men, like silly mottlings,
Should be taught their humble place.

It is theirs to kneel before you,
It is yours to be adored;
But the beaux are stupid beings,
And I'm sure you're overbored.
So for fear I, too, may bore you,
Just a wish, and then adieu;
May the skies that beam above you
Match your winsome eyes of blue!

—Boston Transcript.

HOW IT TURNED OUT.

"Now, that's the oddest thing!" said Mrs. Moss, as with a troubled look she tied on her clean apron at the head of the breakfast table, where she awaited the appearance of her boarders. "Isn't it, Joanna?"

But Joanna, her cousin, after a vain attempt to assume an expression of sympathy, broke into a laugh.

"It's just too funny!" she said. "Only think of Mr. Dawson coming here to get out of the way of what he calls 'husband-hunting old maids and giggling young ones,' and before he's been here a week, Miss Bissel arriving, in hopes of being rid of 'selfish old bachelors!' He, he!"

"They'll both blame me!" sighed Mrs. Moss. "But it's all Sophronia Bissel's fault. If she had come when she first intended it, I'd never have taken Mr. Dawson; and now to think of her taking us by surprise and finding him here! And I had assured them both that no unmarried people ever came to our farmhouse, but only families—"

"Hush!" whispered Joanna. "Here they are."

Mr. Dawson was always the first to obey the summons to table; and now as his portly form and florid face appeared at one door, there entered at the one opposite a neat little lady in gold eye-glasses and a cluster of prim and shining curls above her forehead. They met face to face at the foot of the table, and an ominous shadow immediately descended upon the face of each. They had instinctively recognized each other as old maid and old bachelor.

"I declare," said Joanna, afterward, "it was exactly like our old Towser and Tabby when they first met. Don't you remember how he glared and how she put up her back? He, he."

"Mrs. Moss," said Mr. Dawson after breakfast, "I understood you to say that no single ladies ever came to your house."

Mrs. Moss explained about Miss Bissel's unexpected arrival that morning.

"But I assure you," she added, earnestly—"I assure you that she won't be in your way, for she came purposely because she had heard that there were no single men here. She hates bachelors."

"Hates bachelors!" echoed the boarder, incredulously.

"She does, indeed. You see, she never received any attention from young men when she was a girl, and now that she's middle-aged, she don't expect it. She calls bachelors selfish and disagreeable, and avoids them all she can."

"Hum!" said Mr. Dawson, doubtfully.

And taking his newly arrived papers, he repaired to his own exclusive seat on the broad farmhouse piazza—a cozy nook at the farthest end, from whence he had permanently banished all children by scowling ogreishly at them whenever they ventured too near.

And now, to his disgust, he found that Miss Bissel had conveyed a small cane rocking-chair to this chosen spot, and was serenely cutting the leaves of a magazine.

"Dare say she knew this was my place," thought Dawson, resentfully. "However, I won't be driven out."

And he drew up his own big armchair and sat down with his back to the lady who hadn't taken the slightest notice of him.

Presently, glancing around, he found that she had quietly removed herself and her chair to the opposite end of the pizza, and placidly resumed her occupation.

"Hum!" thought Dawson, looking after her. "Strange woman that. Hates bachelors, does she? Why, I've never known an old maid who didn't come simpering and mincing round one, and offering lozenges for colds, and button-hole boquets, wanting to pin 'em on themselves, and penwipers and pincushions and watchcases, and I don't know what other trash. Dare say she will in time."

But Mr. Dawson found himself mistaken. As the days went by, not only did Miss Bissel not favor him with any of the above-named articles, but she kept away from him as much as possible, and ignored his presence, and at table never noticed his remarks, and invariably declined the dishes which he sometimes found himself compelled to pass to her.

How could she do less, when not only did she dislike "selfish old bachelors," but had been frankly told by well-meaning Mrs. Moss that this special old bachelor hated old maids?

Miss Bissel, when visiting the country, was fond of sketching and making collections of wood plants, and just now her special desire was for a specimen of maiden-hair fern, which she had been told was to be found in this neighborhood.

Day after day she would sally forth on this quest, and it more than once happened that in the field or woodland paths she would come suddenly upon Mr. Dawson, taking what he called his "constitutional," on which occasions she would recoil and avoid him, as though he had been a toad or an adder.

This treatment began to irritate him almost as much as the attention and manœuvrings of other old maids had formerly annoyed him.

One day, passing along a marshy bit of woodland he espied at the foot of an old oak tree a splendid specimen of maiden-hair fern.

For an instant he paused, remembering how often he had heard Miss Bissel wishing for one; but then passed on, with the thought that Miss Bissel's wishes were no concern of his.

Scarcely, however, had he gone twenty paces when, at a turn of the pathway, he met that lady face to face, and then his better impulses overcame him.

"Looking for ferns, Miss Bissel?" he said, abruptly, before she could pass him.

"Yes, sir," she answered, frigidly. "I have just passed a very fine specimen, which I can point out to you if you like."

Miss Bissel's bright gray eyes grew brighter through her glasses. Without a word she demurely followed him, and he pointed out with his cane the coveted treasure at the foot of the oak tree.

"I am extremely obliged to you, Mr. Dawson," said Miss Bissel, with ceremonious politeness. "This is indeed just what I have been wishing for. I will not detain you further," she added stiffly.

So Mr. Dawson touched his hat and walked away, wondering that she had not requested him to assist her in removing the plant, as almost any other old maid would have done under the circumstances.

But he observed at dinner that Miss Bissel for the first time seemed to be listening to his conversational witticisms, and even smiled faintly at one of them.

The talk chanced to turn upon different kinds of bread, and Mr. Dawson expressed his partiality for Sally Lunn and flannel cakes.

Mrs. Moss promised that those dainties that evening should grace the tea table, but subsequently expressed her fears lest her attempt should not prove successful. In fact, for some undiscovered reason, all her Sally Lunns had proven failures and her flannel cakes only abortions.

"I will help you if you will let me, Mrs. Moss," said Miss Bissel. "I am considered a first-rate hand at Sally Lunns and flannel cakes."

"Why, Sophronia, I wouldn't think you'd care to take the trouble, as it's for Mr. Dawson," said plain spoken Mrs. Moss, to which Sophronia replied, slightly coloring,—

"It's only on account of those ferns. You see, I don't like to remain his debtor for anything, and if the man likes Sally Lunn and flannel cakes, as he says, why let him have them and enjoy them. Only he's not to know that I had anything to do with it."

Now, it so happened that Mr. Dawson, leisurely passing beneath the kitchen window, screened by the honeysuckle vines, overheard this speech, and when at supper the table appeared adorned with a beautiful loaf of his favorite bread and plates of delicate cakes, he was in no doubt as to who was the accomplished maker thereof.

"Pity that woman is not married," he thought. "She'd be a treasure to some man matrimonially inclined; especially," pausing and hesitating, "some poor bachelor dependent upon boarding-house keepers. A woman who can make such bread can do anything. And she didn't wish me to know about it. Why, any other old maid would have paraded it to the utmost!"

It was some days after this that Miss Bissell, having from her window carefully watched Mr. Dawson out of sight, set forth on her own morning walk, taking an exactly opposite direction. This led to a meadow through which ran a pretty streamlet, along which she wandered, sketchbook in hand, seeking for some object worthy of her pencil.

She came at length to a gnarled old sycamore tree, on whose mossy roots was perched a large, green bullfrog; and delighted at this choice bit of "art-subject," she seated herself and forthwith commenced sketching, until presently aroused by a low, muttered sound resembling distant thunder.

"Dear me" she thought; "it can't be going to rain."

Glancing around, she beheld what for an instant paralyzed her with terror. From the opposite side of the meadow was slowly approaching a large black bull, staring fixedly at her, tossing his head, and pawing the ground, with low muttered bellows.

Miss Bissel, though a strong nerved woman, dropped her sketchbook and frantically made for the nearest rail fence, which seemed her only chance of safety.

But the ground was uneven, and she knew that the dreadful animal must be gaining upon her, when—oh, blessed sight! there appeared a form—the stout form of Mr. Dawson—hastening toward her, shouting and waving his cane in the air. He had made a circuit in his walk, and appeared upon the scene just in time to avert an awful tragedy.

Never before had Miss Bissel ran with outstretched arms toward an old bachelor! Never before had Mr. Dawson clasped an old maid in his stalwart arms, as lifting the slight figure, he almost tossed her over the fence, and himself prepared to follow. His right leg was already across the top rail, when his enraged pursuer was upon him, and but for Miss Bissel's rare presence of mind might probably then and there have ended his days.

Seeing his danger, she sprang up and seized him by the coat-tails, upon which she exerted all her strength, while the bull, catching him by the left leg, tossed him like a whisp of hay into the air.

Fortunately, owing to Miss Bissel's unflinching grasp, he came down on the inside of the fence, while the balked enemy tore bellowing around the meadow.

"He'll come back!" gasped Dawson. "Let us get out of sight behind that thicket."

But upon struggling to his feet, he found that he could neither stand or walk alone.

"Lean upon me," said Miss Bissel.

And with his hand upon her shoulder the two tottered away, and at a safe distance sank exhausted upon the ground, and stared blankly at each other.

"Miss Bissel," said Mr. Dawson, solemnly, "you saved my life."

"No, no! you saved mine!" she replied, tremulously. "But, good heavens! your are hurt—you are bleeding!"

"It is only my hand—torn on a splinter of the fence."

"Let me bind it up," she said, pityingly.

And down she went on her knees, and tearing her handkerchief into strips carefully bandaged the wound.

"Any other old maid," thought Dawson, "would have fainted at the sight of blood."

Fortunately, Farmer Moss, alarmed by the bellowing of the bull, now appeared upon the scene, and Miss Bissel, leaving her companion to his care, made her way home unassisted.

For a whole week Mr. Dawson was confined to his bed by reason of various sprains and bruises, and in that time the most delicious Sally Lunns and flannel-cakes were continuously finding their way to his room.

When he again appeared down stairs, the last person to congratulate him was Miss Bissel.

"I'm glad to see you well again, Mr. Dawson," she said, and her voice trembled a little.

"And I'm glad to see you, Miss Bissel, if only to thank you for your kindness to me."

"I don't know what you mean, Mr. Dawson. It is I who am indebted to you for coming to my rescue and saving my life on that dreadful day," and tears started to her eyes.

"Don't cry, Miss Bissel," he said, soothingly.

He looked around, and observing that they were alone, resumed,—

"I am glad to think that we have been a mutual help to each other, and I have been reflecting that it would be a good thing—don't you think so, Miss Bissel?—if we could agree to—to help and take care of each other always."

Mrs. Moss, entering the parlor about that time, found Miss Bissel apparently very much agitated, and heard her say, falteringly,—

"I will think about it, Mr. Dawson."

The good lady made an excuse for retiring, and hastened to communicate her convictions to Joanna.

"It's surely going to be a match, Joanna, when she says that she'll think about it. And it's the oddest thing!"

And Joanna answered,—

"It's just too funny. Who'd ever have thought that it would have turned out so? He, he!"—Waverly.

Cheese, Here, There and Elsewhere

From the London Grocers' Review of September 25th we take the following interesting data about cheese:

"One of the greatest wits and wags was requested by an editor to write a good article on milk. He replied by return mail, 'The best article on milk I can think of is cream.' What more do you want? In the same fashion it may be said of cheese that the best article on cheese is mould, or chemical corruption. In truth, cheese owes its value to degeneration and the presence of bacterial life. In a word, cheese is the glorification of decay. The history of cheese may be considered as condensing the whole pastoral poetry of the Aryan race. The mild and gentle cow, sacred still among the Aryans of India, doubtless by reason of her gentleness in the family economy, fell especially to the charge of the women. Our very language proves this. Our word daughter comes from the Sanscrit duhitar,' meaning the milker, from the verb duo, to milk. Cheese making has, therefore, been a feminine profession from the start, and on some farms to this very day the money coming from the sale of the cheeses is considered as the special perquisite, pin-money of the wife. England has long been famous for the quantity and quality of its cheese. America, however, in a wholesale way, is destroying all the traditions of cheese. One steamer lately carried to England 700,000 America cheeses. Perhaps after a chemical treatment, many of them, like good citizens, will have returned home to delight unwitting natives by their fine foreign finish.

To Gauge Trembling.

A Continental physician has recently invented the tronometer, a device for gauging the trembling of nervous people. This instrument consists of a metal plate, pierced with twenty holes of different sizes in a graduated scale, and a needle, which the patient endeavors to put into the holes. When he has succeeded in placing the needle in a hole, he completes an electric contact and rings a bell. The immoderate use of coffee or stimulants, as well as lead or mercurial poisoning, produces tremblings which can be tested with this simple appliance.

HOME LIFE IN PERSIA.

NOT DEVOID OF INTELLECTUAL PLEASURES.

The Average Persian Reveres His Wet Nurse More Than His Mother --Queer System of Temporary Marriages--The Baabite Creed.

[Special Teheran (Persia) Letter.]

Home life is not quite so devoid of intellectual pleasures, nor as dull as the low state of education of the modern Persian would lead one to suppose. The Persian enjoys the society of his womankind of every species, and while he undoubtedly is their bondmaster and their undisputed lord, he is on the whole, very indulgent to his wives, his seeghays and his slaves. They play on the Persian lute to him and they tell him stories of the interminable, wildly imaginative sort, in the true Scheherezade style. They are lively, talkative, good-natured, and they make both good and affectionate wives and mothers. A natural talent for music, for artistic embroidery and for entertaining gossip is theirs, and they share with the men that thorough liking for and appreciation of poetry. Persian women, even of the lower classes, all know how to play on the lute or three-stringed guitar, and with the music they improvise songs of every kind, or they compose, on the spur of the moment, sonnets, love songs, or odes—a fact not so astonishing when it is known that every third Persian word rhymes and that prosody is taught to every child.

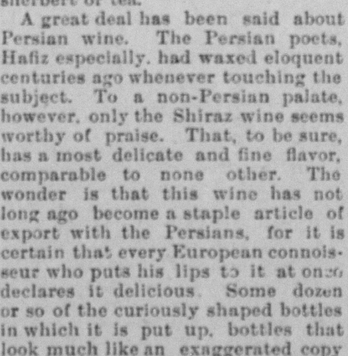
Like the men they smoke—almost incessantly, and nearly always the

PERSIAN NURSE AND ATTENDANT.

water pipe. Nearly every Persian girl learns to recite page after page of the favorite national poets, Firduzi, Djellal Eddin, Saadi, but especially the songs of Hafiz, whose anacreontic poetry treats exclusively of love and wine. These recitations will be interlarded with conversations about their worth and beauty, about romance, the national legendary lore, or oriental literature or science in general. The pipe, filled with fragrant Ispahanee or Shirazee, travels meanwhile incessantly around, and servants bring in dish after dish of sherbert or tea.

A great deal has been said about Persian wine. The Persian poets, Hafiz especially, had waxed eloquent centuries ago whenever touching the subject. To a non-Persian palate, however, only the Shiraz wine seems worthy of praise. That, to be sure, has a most delicate and fine flavor, comparable to none other. The wonder is that this wine has not long ago become a staple article of export with the Persians, for it is certain that every European connoisseur who puts his lips to it at once declares it delicious. Some dozen or so of the curiously shaped bottles in which it is put up, bottles that look much like an exaggerated copy of the pocket brandy flask, once found their way into a London restaurant and were eagerly bought and drank. But no attempt has been made to introduce Shiraz wine in large quantities into Europe or America.

It is not expensive, even the most exquisite brands of it rarely exceeding in cost a half dollar for a quart bottle. Of this wine the average Persian nobleman or grandee consumes—when at home and safe from intrusion—incredible quantities, for in this, as in other respects, the pre-



WIFE OF A PERSIAN MERCHANT.

cepts of the Koran remain a dead letter. An uncle of the present shah, Ardashir by name, who enjoyed a wide reputation as a great drinker, is said to have made away with six bottles of this heady, strongly alcoholic wine at one sitting.

But to return to the women—amiable, pretty creatures when young, spiteful and quarrelsome when faded. In Europe the wet nurse is a person of great consideration in the houses of the wealthy—in Persia she simply lords it over all. She is looked upon in fear and trembling, and whatever she says is law. She is, for the time, shown more respect than the unfortunate mother, and the whole household shakes at her slightest word. In after life, too, this veneration continues in a sensible degree. Men who have climbed to the highest positions in the state show an affectionate deference to their old nurses that borders on filial affection, and, as a matter of fact, the average Persian believes that he owes more to his foster mother—having, he thinks—imbibed his talents with the milk he drank, than to the real one who gave him birth.

A BAABITE WOMAN.

Besides these nurses the child of the well-to-do Persian up to the age of eight or nine, commands the services of a female page—about what a nursery governess would be in England—who is his playmate, his constant companion, his only instructor and his best friend. For this protector of his childhood, too, the Persian shows a great deal of regard when grown up.

Among the merchant class of the country family life is quite different from the rest of the population. As the Persian merchant has to travel a great deal about the country buying up the goods, in city after city and village after village, which he on his return wishes to sell in larger quantities to the small traders, he has to choose between a life of virtual celibacy—since his absence from home fills about two-thirds of his time—or else to adhere to the custom of seeghayism. In other words he is permitted both by the law and by the manners obtaining in the land, to marry for a specified time any woman he chooses, the rights of his first and legitimate wives always reserved. This custom is one reigning, so far as I know, in Persia alone, being permitted to Sheeites (to which Mohammedan sect the Persians belong) but not to Sunnites, such as the Turks, Afghans, Arabs, etc.

It is certainly an odd custom, and it, besides, is the fruitful source of most of the lawsuits in Persia, since every child born of a seeghay (or temporary wife) is entitled to inheritance on the death of the father. It goes without saying that the legitimate wives of the Persian merchant are not quite as enthusiastic believers in this queer custom as their husbands.

Lastly, let me say a word about the Baabite women. These are adherents of a sect founded by Baab, some fifty years ago, and as such do not observe a number of the rules which sit so heavily on the rest of their Persian sisters. They do not veil their faces, and they do not have to share the affections of their husbands with other wives, since the Baabites are monogamists. The family life of the Baabites is, therefore, the purest and resembles most closely that of the Christians.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

A Point About Addressing Letters.

"Don't address your envelopes "city," said the giver of advice. "If you are in New-York City write 'New-York City.' If you are in Brooklyn write 'Brooklyn,' and the postoffice people will be grateful, and your letters will be more likely to get to the right place. I'll tell you how I got broken of the habit. I gave an office boy half a dozen letters to mail on his way home. The little idiot lived in Brooklyn, and waited until he got across the Bridge before he mailed them. They were all addressed 'city,' and you can easily see what happened.

The Tribune had an illustration several weeks ago of the danger of using the address "city." In Oakland, Cal., there is another "Tribune." Some one in Oakland, sending to that paper, used the address simply, "The Tribune, city." That letter took the first mail for New-York City, and came plumb into The Tribune office here. The "city" was written obscurely, and looked as much like "N. Y." as anything else. If "Oakland" had been written on the envelope the chances are that the letter, which fortunately was only a circular, by-the-way, would never have gone astray.—[New York Tribune.

The Sea Anemone.

The sea anemone resembles in shape a morning glory. Its mouth opens like the cup of that flower, and above it are seen a number of tentacles waving in the water. Its food consists of anything it can get, but generally it gets the minute insects that float in the sea. At any alarm it closes its cup and is then hardly distinguishable from the rock on which it is rooted. It has a set of sucker muscles that attach it so firmly to the rock that it will sometimes be torn in pieces rather than let go.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MY WIFE'S NERVES

Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and loss of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles

NEED STRENGTHENING

By the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all the organs of the body. This is not what we say, it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for 15 years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better, she looks better and there has been improvement in every way." J. W. ROBERSON, Greenfield, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be Sure to get Hood's **Cures**

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

The Clam.

The clam is commonly taken for an example of all that is unprogressive, but he is by no means a stationary creature. Every man bred at the seaside knows how a clam left upon the sand will utterly disappear by sinking himself below the surface; but the clam also has a forward movement, and will travel thirty feet in the course of a week. The large muscle of the clam, which helps to make him indigestible, is his single leg, and by the aid of this he makes his progress.

'Tis Strange But True.

We read of strange happenings and results sometimes, like that of a man who was caught by a revolving wheel and so threshed against floor and ceiling his body turned blue from the bruises. A doctor writes of a man who fell from a ladder and was covered with bruises. He, the doctor, applied St. Jacobs Oil; in the morning, he says, all the blue spots had disappeared. There is another way of feeling blue all over, and that is after the endurance of pains and aches for a long time without relief. Use the great remedy for pain at once; it will cure and change the color of your woes.

Should Be the Mud City.

New Orleans is the crescent city, from its situation on a bend of the Mississippi.

DO YOU EXPECT
To Become a Mother?
If so, then permit us to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed, a true
"Mother's Friend,"
FOR IT MAKES
Childbirth Easy
by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

Send 10 cents for a large Book (168 pages), giving all particulars. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of *Glenville, N. Y.*, says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and December 13th I had a twelve pound baby girl. When I was confined *I was not sick in any way.* I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I keep your Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was very cold weather and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the largest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me very much, but this time my mother and my husband were alone with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

MRS. HUNT.

★ WORLD'S-FAIR ★
HIGHEST AWARD!
"SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE."
IMPERIAL GRANUM
THE **GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD**
Has justly acquired the reputation of being
The Salvator for
INVALIDS and **The-Aged.**
AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and
CHILDREN
A superior nutritive in continued Fevers,
And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases;
often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition **that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—**
And as a **FOOD** it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.
Sold by **DRUGGISTS.** Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 20

THE BALTIMORE PLAN.

As new financial plans are now being discussed and one proposed by Mr. Cleveland, to be found in his late message, there is also another that is attracting attention, called the Baltimore plan, originated by prominent business men of that city, namly,

To fill the vacancy created by the retirement of the legal tenders and as fast as they are retired, national banks should be allowed to issue notes to a percentage of capital without bond security, the notes to be a first lien upon the assets of the bank, including the double liability of stockholders, with a guarantee fund made up by all the banks, the government continuing to guarantee to redeem all notes as at present. This is practically the Baltimore plan. It is simple. It is good, as far as it goes, and it goes far enough to begin with, its workings and the wisdom of impartial experts could be left to enlarge upon the plan.

TAXING THE CORPORATIONS.

The adoption of the revenue bill prepared by the subcommittee of the state tax conference by the conference at its meeting in Harrisburg on December 27 is highly probable. Of the measure it is said by one who assisted in framing it that it would reduce the local taxation about $2,500,000 a year as compared with the operations of the present revenue law. The corporations would have to pay about $2,000,000 more than they have been obliged to contribute to the state treasury under existing legislation, which added considerably to their taxes. The ground work of the bill is to make corporations pay enough taxes to meet the state government expenses. One of its provisions is that all the revenue derived from the tax on personal property be paid to the counties in which it is collected. Under the present law the state is entitled to one-fourth the aggregate amount. For the year ended November 30 last, personal property paid in taxes $2,386,750.99, of which the state received nearly $600,000. The tax conference committee's bill also diverts from the state treasury to the local treasuries the tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc., which last year aggregated $162,428.52.

DEBS, the strike boss, got struck. He was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to six months imprisonment. It should have been six years for the trouble he caused at Chicago last summer.

THE $40 plank in the Republican platform, which Gen. Hastings forgot to explain in his stump speeches because the calamity howl took up all his time, might now be attended too in the forthcoming inaugural address. Explain the $40 joker in your inaugural, general, without fail.

ALL the Republican United States senators and three or four Democratic senators are owned by the sugar trust which was bred under the M'Kinley tariff. Havemeyer carries these in his tin box now; this was proven by the vote in senate the other day—all the Republicans and three Democrats are with the trust while the balance of the latter are against the trust.

Our List for Holidays.

Clothing, Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, and Telescopes, White and Colored Shirts, Night Robes, Collars and Cuffs, Soft and Stiff Hats, Toboggan Caps or Toques, Neck Wear, Ties, Scarfs and Bows, Underwear; White Linen and Initial Silk Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; Wool and Cotton Sweaters and Cardigan Jackets; Ladies and Gentlemens Garters; Suspenders; Gloves and Mittens, Mackintoshes; House Coats; Trunk Straps and Umbrellas.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors and Clothiers,
Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Musical Convention.

Prof. J. Ellery Johnson will conduct a Musical Convention in and for the benefit of the M. E. church at Pleasant Gap, beginning Jan. 7th, 1895, and closing with two concerts on the 11th and 12th.

—A good warm overcoat is necessary this weather and you can get just what you want, and at the right figure too, at Lewins, Bellefonte.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have been selling Dish Washers three weeks, and have cleared $315. Can any of your readers, without previous experience, beat this? In this business a woman can make as much as a man. Every family wants a Dish Washer when they can be got so cheap, and they will have one, no matter who it is that is selling it. I am convinced any one can make from $5 to $10 a day in this business anywhere, city or country. They all want Dish Washers. You can get particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., and by beginning at once, you can have enough money by spring to start in most any kind of business. I am going to stick right to this dish washer business until I make $10,000. MATILDA B.

Committed Suicide.

Andrew Meyer, a German truck raiser, aged forty-eight years, who lived in Altoona, committed suicide Saturday evening by hanging himself with a halter strap. He had been drinking excessively of late. He leaves a sick wife and nine children.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has received one of the largest stocks of clothing ever received in this part of the state. When you buy from him you get the latest and best to be had for the money. Go and see his stock.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and don't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 spruce St.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, estate of Michael Ulrich, late of Potter township deceased: The undersigned Auditor appointed by said Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of David L. Kerr, executor of the last will and testament of said decedent, as shown by his account, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., (Room No. 10 Crider's Exchange) on Saturday, December 29th, 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons entitled to participate in said distribution are hereby notified to appear and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund. IRA C. MITCHELL,
Bellefonte, Pa. Auditor.
Dec. 10, 1894.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

165 ACRES,

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for
FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Especially for the Holiday Season

THE PRESS
PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY SUNDAY WEEKLR
FOR 1895.

Pennsylvania's Greatest Family Newspaper.
It Prints All the News.
Pre-Eminently a Family Newspaper,

appealing directly to the interests of every member of the household, by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either of its news, literary or advertising columns.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESS WANT "ADS" give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,550 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 15,069 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day. This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. Prepaid;

"Situations Wanted,"		½ cent a word
"Help Wanted"		1 cent a word
"Boarding"		2 cents a word
"Rooms"		2 cents a word
"For Sale" and "Business Opportunities"	Sund. W'kly.	2 cents a word. 1 cent a word.

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.
By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday), one year,	$6.00
" one month,	.50
" (including Sunday), one year,	7.50
" one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other remittances should be made payable to the order of
THE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
Philadelphia, Pa.

IS EARLY RISING : : HEALTHFUL?

It is if You Start the Day by Reading the Right Kind of a Newspaper, and

THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.
WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.
THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1
THE WEEKLY will be sent four months on trial by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.
THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.
Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment Its Help Order has brought assistance to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

Address, THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The Sun

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, -	$6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail	$8 a year
The Weekly, -	$1 a year

THE SUNDAY SUN,
is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Address THE SUN, New York.

FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. put of centre county, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of D. L. Bartges, a Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14th, 1895, between the hours of 1st a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.
FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

Flowers!

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers,
Plants, Bulbs, &c.,
—on hand all the time
Funeral Designs and Wedding Bouquets.
House and Church Decorations a Spacialty.
Flower Pots, Jardineres, and Hanging Baskets for sale.

All Work Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

GEO. BALDWIN...FLORIST.
22no94 BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Polly Mulbarger, dec'd., late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W SPANGLER,
dec 6-6t Administrator. Tusseyville.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell a choice and complete line of NURSERY STOCK or SEED POTATOES, or both. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. We can give you exclusive territory if you wish. It will PAY YOU to write us for terms. Address,
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
sept-4m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students For Illustrated catalogue address,
JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
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FRUITS, NUTS, CONFECTIONS,
—AT—
Achenbach's, Bellefonte.

A 1 lb. box of the finest Mixture you ever tasted only 25 cts. Worth 40 cts. anywhere else. It is a revelation in the candy trade. Christmas tree decorations of every variety. I have the largest and most varied stock of Knick-Knacks for tree trimming that can be found in the county. Besides a full line of confections we will make a specialty of Ices and Cakes for the Holiday season. Anything and everything in style and to the taste. Orders taken at any time.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
Huyler's Bon Bons. Huyler's Gum Drops. Huyler's Caramels.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS
AND
....CAPES....
AND
Misses' and Children's Coats.

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50
" "	12.00	" "	9.00
" "	10.00	" "	8,50
" "	9.50	" "	7.00
" "	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	5.00
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.50	" "	3.00
" "	3.00	" "	2.50

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

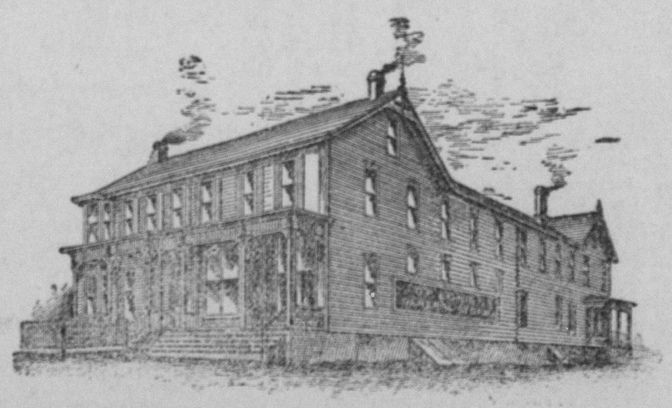
We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HOLIDAY GOODS!



A BIG ASSORTMENT FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Our stock for the Holiday Season is complete in every particular and embraces everything that could be desired for a present. Something suitable for all. Our competitors will not and dare not meet our prices We have the largest stock of Clothing, Underwear, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, etc., in the valley.

$3,000 Worth of Merchandise Must be Sold in 20 Days.

3 yds Toweling	10c	Ladies' Facinators, were 50c, now	33c
3 lbs g'd Brown Sugar	10c	Ladies' Ice Wool Facinators, were 90c now	60c
4 lbs Raisins	25c	Floss, same as Ice Wool, per oz.	10c
Carpet, 1 yd. wide	19c	Umbrellas	50c
Stair Carpet	15c	Ladies Wool Mittens, were 48c now	25c
2 lbs. Evaporated Peaches	26c	Men's Fine Shirts were 49c, now	25c
Red Blankets, per pair, were 95c. now	48c	" Underwear, were 40c, now	17½c
Rag Carpet, 1 yd. wide	43c	" " 60c, now	37½c
Best Blue Prints	6c	Men's Overcoats	6.00 now 4.50
Lace Curtins, per pair, were 65c now	39c	Men's Dress Overcoats	12.00 now 8.75
Scrim Curtins per pair, were 10c, now	7c	" " "	11.00 now 8.50
24 in Red Handkerchiefs	5c	Boys " "	2.75 now 1.93
Good Corsets	25c	" " "	4.25 now 3.37
Ladies' Vests, were 50c, now	33c	" " "	6.25 now 5.25
Ladies' Vests, were 5c, now	25c	Boys' Suits, 4 to 13 years	1.37
Ladies' and Children's Combination Suits also in stock		" " "	1.60
Apron and Dress Ginghams	4 to 6c	" " "	2.10
Eiderdown Coating, were 48c, now	25c	Men's Suits,	7.50 now 5.25
Children's Sacks were 48c, now	25c	"	9.00 now 6.75
Children's Caps	10c	"	10.00 now 8.50
Children's Plush Caps, were 60c now	25c	"	9.50 now 8.01
		Youth's Suits	3.90 to 5.00

BIG DRIVE IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

Exceptional reductions in Boots and Shoes. Original prices cut in half, and you get it.

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SPRING MILLS, - - PENNA.

1861--1894.

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—Sellers of—
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And Buyers of Farm Products.....

Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

—Dealers in—

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.
Square Type.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16½ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $250.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

TOWN TOPICS,
The Journal of Society,
(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "Saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 400 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and *all over the world*, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lanoe Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

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Quarterly, first day of March, June, September, December; 256 pages; 12mo. Contains in each number, in addition to short stories, poems, burlesques, etc., from the old issues of TOWN TOPICS, a complete, original prize story of 120 to 150 pages.

No one who enjoys the highest class of fiction, and would be *au courant* with all that pertains to good society, can afford to be without Town Topics every week. There is so much interesting reading in it and in the "Tales," that a club subscription to both will supply any family with abundant reading of the most entertaining character all the year.

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Tales from Town Topics, per number, 50 cents. Per annum, $2.00.

Both Clubbed, per annum, **$5.00**, and any two previous Numbers of "Tales" you may specify FREE.

N.B.—Have you read **AMÉLIE RIVES'** latest and best novel,

Tanis, The Sang-Digger?

Handsomely bound in Paper Cover, Portrait of Tanis, 50 cents.

12mo, cloth, gilt, gilt top, uncut front and foot, $1.50 postpaid.

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BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.
FACTORY PRICE

DISGUISED CATARRH.

A Stealthy, Insidious, Weakening Enemy to Women.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet constantly, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges from the pelvic organs. These women get up in the morning tired, drag themselves through their daily duties tired, only to go to bed at night as tired as before.

Pe-ru-na is such a perfect specific for each case that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The back ache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped, and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na.

A valuable illustrated pamphlet of thirty-two pages, fully describing this class of disorders, including coughs, colds, la grippe, and all other climatic diseases of winter, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

MILLHEIM.

News of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

H. S. Stine and family will move to York county after living here for a number of years. He was in the cigar business. Success to them in their future home.

The public schools of this borough closed last Monday and our teachers are in attendance at the county institute this week and the schools will be closed until after the holidays.

They say that there will be a new Notary Public to take the place of the present incumbent in the Millheim bank next month. "What for is de reason" we do not know.

There are too many worthless dogs running loose at night in this borough making night hideous with their barking and howling, disturbing the peace and quiet of the citizens. Pen up these howling curs and give us a rest.

W. H. Culberson and family were to Mifflin county last week attending the funeral of his mother-in-law. The lady was over 75 years of age.

The Millheim hunters who had been camping for a week at Slate Ridge, returned home last Saturday without any game of any kind. Our sportsmen have not been very successful this season; their eyesight must be failing, or something else.

Sim. Royer, the young man who had three fingers of his right hand severed by a shingle saw last week, is getting along nicely.

Harry Leitzel, the jeweler, has an immense line of holiday goods, consisting of gold and silver watches, pins, rings, and silverware of all descriptions, which he is offering very cheap for spot cash; also the fifth order for "Brownies and Gooses."

It is rumored that there will be some changes made here in the spring by some of our business men.

The borough can boast of about twenty-one widows, and four or five widowers with one or two bachelors thrown in; old maids are scarce; young maidens very plenty and good looking.

The attractive show windows of our merchants remind us of the approaching holidays, when everyone expects something from some one else; there are always many surprises as well as disappointments during the holidays; we are always on the disappointed side.

Sammy Faust, of Spring Bank, was up to Bellefonte last week and inspected the new Armory; he says it is a beauty.

Again attention is called to the bad sidewalks in certain parts of this town. This reminder will be kept up until the same is remedied.

J. P. Gephart, Esq., of Bellefonte, was in town last week looking after his business interests here. The 'Squire is as genial as of old and is always welcomed by his friends, which are many.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Crowds upon crowds are visiting the Cash Bazaar. The window display is unique, and attracts hundreds of people. Beautiful goods for presents of all kinds.—Bellefonte, near the postoffice.

—Lap and fur robes, a fine and complete assortment at Boozer Bros.

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this Remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Slabwood for Sale Cheap.

A large lot of dry slab-wood, hemlock, pine and oak, sawed to stove sizes, at the Ross & Meyer mill, 1 mile east of Centre Hill. Apply to SARAH ARNOLD. 4t

---

—Pork and Beef wanted at—C. P. Long.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth —that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

A YOUNG GIRL'S FORTUNE.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

Nothing appeals so strongly to a mother's affection as her daughter just budding into womanhood. Following is an instance: "Our daughter, Blanche, now 15 years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. She was in such a condition that we had to keep her from school and abandon her music lessons. In fact, we feared St. Vitus dance, and are positive but for an invaluable remedy she would have had that terrible affliction. We had employed physicians, but she received no benefit from them. The first of last August she weighed but 75 pounds, and although she has taken only three bottles of it she now weighs 106 pounds; her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and studies with comfort and ease. She has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid, and no money could procure for our daughter the health Dr. Miles' Nervine has brought her.

When my brother recommended the remedy I had no faith in patent medicines, and would not listen to him, but as a last resort he sent us a bottle, we began giving it to Blanche, and the effect was almost immediate."—Mrs. R. R. Bullock, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

Don't use your knife or finger nails to open your watch case. Send for an opener (free).

You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry.

Just so with the bargains we are offering. You will miss them when they are gone. The way they are selling they cannot last long. We want all our customers to receive the benefit of our store-full bargains. Come at once if you want to save money. You get nothing but good goods from us, and you get them cheap.

FAUBLES.

Bellefonte, - - Penna.

MONEY - MONEY

WILL

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STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

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DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	261 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash Payment.	Par Value.	Annual Int. rec'd.	Total Int. rec'd	Full amt. Real'zd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	2 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	1050 00	1500 00	63 00	504 00	2004 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock.

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

Holiday Presents.

Quite a charm and thrill sort of mysterious in the selection of our Handkerchiefs for Christmas. We do a little different from most stores. We are willing to pay 25 cents a dozen more on our 25 cent Handkerchiefs. This year we expect to sell more than ever, because of the great values and extremely pretty styles. We invite special notice to our pure Linen Handkerchiefs.

Fine China, Etc.,

When you are looking for presents don't fail to see our fine line of China Ware, which is complete in Dishes, Fruit Plates, Cups and Saucers, Vases, etc. We have an exceptionally fine line of Candies, and at popular prices.

Harper & Kreamer.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

ABS. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER,
MILLHEIM, PA.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.52 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a. m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m., week days, 10.25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m. with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 55		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montanton at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10 19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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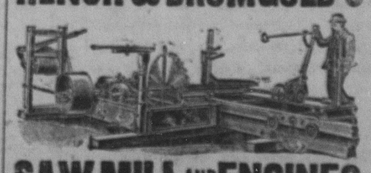

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CAN IT BE SAVED?

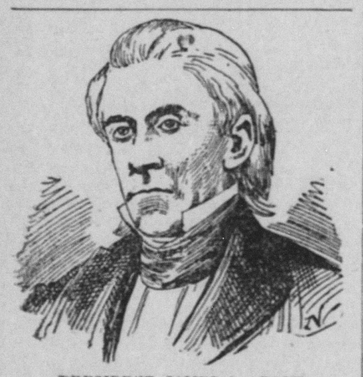
THE FAMOUS POLK PLACE AT NASHVILLE AND ITS CONTENTS.

Provisions of James K. Polk's Will to be Carried Out to the Letter--A Reproduction of the White House on a Smaller Scale.

[Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter.]

The old homestead of James K. Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, is at this time, as it has been for some time past, an object of particular interest, owing to the fact that in the will of this distinguished statesman the necessary division of the estate among the thirty-two heirs requires demolition. This property was purchased before President Polk took possession of the White House, and the mansion which now occupies the spacious grounds was begun during the time of the Polks at Washington and was sufficiently complete for residence before the President's retirement from office. This time embraced the years 1847 and 1848.

Ths mansion presents two facades, with great Corinthian columns supporting verandas, and has approaches from each of the four streets forming the square it crosses, in the very heart of the city of Nashville, Tenn. The main front is to the south and is reached through the principal business thoroughfare of the city, from which the carriage drive sweeps through the immense iron gates.



PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.

The Vine street approach, however, has always been the preferred approach of the family and pedestrian visitors. A graveled walk, bordered with heavy twining shrubbery, lends an attractiveness to the entrance that is the secret of its popularity. To the family it was the most convenient approach to the living portion of the house from the center of the city, though in later years this feature has been much modified by the spread of the city. This walk also connected with the one leading from the house to the tomb, which has been the Mecca of the great majority of those visiting the place.

It is doubtful if there is a more imposing family mansion in the whole south than Polk place, even in the latter's decline. The exterior design and the interior arrangements were all planned to make the change from the white house less noticeable to Mrs. Polk, and the great white house of the nation's capital is the model after which the Polk mansion was built. The long L-shaped hall, embracing in its angle the reception room, and running into the ample west parlors, with twenty-foot ceilings, gives to the whole a palatial effect peculiar to the white house. The dining-rooms, guest chambers, upper hall and even the servants' quarters are arranged on the same generous scale.

In the southeast corner of the house, on the upper floor, is the room used by the president as his office during the short time allotted him to live in the new home after he surrendered the presidential chair March 4, 1849. Three months after this date he was seized with a sudden illness and only lived a few days. He died at the age of fifty-four. The widow continued to live in the great house until her death in August, 1891, forty-two years the survivor of her distinguished husband, than whom she was not less brilliant or talented. The great pleasure of her life through these many years of widowhood was to care for this favorite room of her

POLK PLACE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

husband, in which he spent so much time in reading, study and writing, along the line of his earnest literary pursuits. The room was held sacred from curious intrusion for nearly half a century, and in it to-day are the desk and furnishings as they were during the occupancy and use of the eminent owner.

The upper south hall leading to this room is shelved from floor to ceiling to accommodate the extensive collection of books which compose a library complete alike for statesman and litterateur.

Every nook of the great house, in the rooms and halls, abounds in choice statuary and other articles of virtu. Rare pictures and hangings adorn the walls. Bibelots, insignia of office and rank, relics of public life and of public men, historical memorials, the gifts of patriots and foreigners, are arranged in their abundance with a harmonious taste that lends to the interior of the old mansion an air of elegance and imparts to it a charm irresistible and a value not measurable in silver or gold. All these must be sold, according to the will of the deceased president, with the real estate, and the only way they can be kept in the family is by purchase by the heirs.

MRS. SARAH C. POLK.

The family tomb, which contained the remains of husband and wife until they were removed to the state capitol grounds, stands on the east side of the grounds to the right of the walk alluded to above as the favorite entrance of the family and the convenient approach for visitors. The tomb was constructed beneath an open temple formed by four columns with entablatures. An inscription of the names and dates of birth and death of the ex-president is upon one of the columns, while an epitaph of some length, taken from the official announcement of the death, made to the court of England by George Bancroft, then American minister, appears on the monolith which rests between the columns.

For forty-two years the remains of the ex-president lay in sacred seclusion, and when Mrs. Polk died her remains, in compliance with her last request, were wrapped in a plain white silk winding sheet and quietly placed beside those of her husband. Two years later the remains of both were borne thence, and with much impressiveness and military pomp, reinterred in the capitol grounds a few hundred yards away. And now within a short time the heirs will give the estate, real and personal, over to private and public auction, and Polk place, which, for so many years has stood as a public attraction in Nashville, will become only a beautiful memory. One writer says: "As it stands, stately and solemn and deserted, it is an august monument to two illustrious lives, and the people of Nashville, 'the Athens of the South,' will see with sad hearts the rending asunder of this masonry, the associations of which have so long been an inspiration to many lofty sentiments and deeds to those who have daily been accustomed to contemplate its hallowed site." Yet with all the beautiful sentiment, touchingly expressed, there has been an utter failure of all efforts to save this historic spot to the city and the country. How long the grounds and mansion may remain intact is now simply a legal and financial indulgence, and all the treasures so generously collected by President Polk, and so jealously cared for by his widow, are only merchandise to be disposed of on the most liberal terms that can be secured.

GEORGE S. MCDOWELL.

EARTH'S OLDEST REPUBLIC.

A Singular Little State, Jealous of Its Independence.

San Marino has just attracted the attention of the other nations by opening with great ceremony a splendid government palace which it has built for itself.

San Marino is the oldest republic in the world. According to the legend, its founders, Marino and Leo, hailed from Dalmatia. They founded the republic on the Titan Mountain, which was presented to Marino by St. Felicissima, and Leo became bishop of the diocese.

Though its people are Italian, and geographically it forms part of Italy, it is quite independent of the Italian Government. Moreover, of all the powers that have ruled over Italy none has ever attempted to deprive the tiny State of its liberty. It was respected even by the all-conquering Napoleon. True, in 1797, he offered to supply the republic with cannon, doubtless with ulterior aims upon it, but his offer was declined with thanks.

The country, though it possesses a nobility, is governed on truly socialistic principles. The land is divided among the citizens, who all earn their own living. They pay no rates nor taxes and have no army. They are completely out of the world. They know little, and care less of what goes on in Italy, just below them, and separated from their territory only by a small bridge, or of the world around them. They live for their family, and the blind forces of angry nature are their only foes. They seldom, if ever, leave their rock, and never allow a stranger to remain on their territory longer than a week. Finally, they are extremely virtuous. A few years ago the Monte Carlo Casino Company offered the community an enormous sum if they would allow rouge et noir and roulette to be established in their midst, but the offer was peremptorily and indignantly refused. So averse are they to innovations, that until quite recently there was only one clock in the whole State.

The republic is governed by two Consuls, called Regents, elected, one by the patricians and the other by the citizens and country people. The Council consists of sixty members, elected for life, and comprising 20 nobles, 20 citizens and 20 agriculturists. This Council takes the place of the ancient Arringo, an assembly composed of the chiefs of every family. There are also a Council of Twelve, a Governing Congress of nine citizens, and another Congress for Foreign Affairs (?)

The republic is represented by Consuls in most of the chief cities of Europe.

A Body Guard of Dogs.

An exciting scene has been witnessed in Paris at the arrest of a female swindler in the Rue des Couronnes, says a correspondent. It was at a nicely situated house standing in its own grounds, that has been for some time in the occupation of a man and woman who made a business of striking up an acquaintance with wealthy strangers, and entrapping them to the place in order to rob them. The last victim was an American, who had a pocketbook containing 30,009 francs ($6,000) stolen from him.

The matter was thought important enough to merit special attention of M. Cochefert, the head of the Paris detective police, who went to arrest the incriminated persons. He was accompanied by several policemen. On arriving at the house he rang the bell for some time, but got no answer. He then sent for a locksmith, who was proceeding to force open the door when alarming growls were heard from the inside. It was then found that there were six enormous house dogs in the passage. M. Cochefert, however, was not to be balked. He sent for some sheeps' heads, which were thrown to the dogs to keep them quiet, and an entrance was then effected. The woman was arrested, but the man had flown. The house was full of the proceeds of different robberies.—[New York Advertiser.

Terrible Torture in Morocco.

A charge has been laid at Mulai Omar's door—that of having ordered the music of the drums and fifes to cease on the occasion of the announcement of Mulai Abdul Aziz's succession to the throne. On the players refusing, his Highness sent a slave, who enforced silence by splitting up the drums with a dagger. For this act of treason he was afterward punished by having the flesh of his hand sliced, the wound filled with salt, and the whole hand sewn up in leather.

It is a common belief that this punishment causes mortification to set in, and that the hand decomposes; but such is not the case, for by the time the leather wears off the wound is healed, the result being that the hand is rendered useless, and remains closed forever. It is a punishment not often in use, but is sometimes done in cases of murder or constant theft, as, without in any way injuring the health of the man, it prevents his committing the crime a second time, or for the hundredth time, as the case may be. It is a punishment that cannot be applied except by the Sultan's orders.—[Blackwood's Magazine.

Centenary of the Chrysanthemum.

The chrysanthemum first bloomed in England in 1795; next year, therefore, will be the centenary of the actual flower. But it was long neglected by floriculturists, and its serious cultivation only dates back about twenty-five years, when John Newton, gardener to the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple, took it in hand. Now the chrysanthemum is all the rage. Yet in all these years the efforts of floriculturists have failed to evolve a satisfactory specimen with hues approaching red. The variety, "G. W. Childs," named after the late philanthropist, is described as showing crimson, which is not unpleasing, and was raised in America.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Horse Breeding in France.

In the National Haras of France there are twenty-three stallion depots, containing 2,678 sires. Of these 195 are thoroughbreds, 87 are Arabs, 207 are Anglo-Arabs (a cross between the two others), 1,806 are hackney and other half-breeds, and 373 are heavy draught stallions. The Government breeding establishments have been in existence fourteen years, and the number of horses exported from France has been increased through there influence from 9,628 to 24,121. Half of the export of last year went to Belgium and the remainder to Germany and Switzerland—[New York World.

The Fearful Moxa.

Moxa is described as a counter irritant, used especially in cases of gout, rheumatism and nervous disorders. It has been in use in Japan, where it originated, many centuries. The finer woolly parts of the young leaves of wormwood are applied to the skin in the form of small cones, and are set on fire by means of a magnifying glass. They burn very slowly, and leave a blister, which afterward breaks and discharges. The operation is painful, but not severely so. Among the lower classes its use is said to be almost universal.—[New York Dispatch.

NAVAL SIGNALS.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Different Systems of Electrical Signalling in Use on Board War Ships. Work of the Signal Class.

At the training station at Newport, R. I., where boys are fitted for a seafaring life, a dozen of the most advanced boys are taken apart and put in what is called the signal class. When in this class they are excused from all routine drill, and their time taken up almost entirely with signal drills.

There are at present about six signal codes which the apprentices have to learn. The first and most used of these is the Myer code, commonly known as the Wig-wag. The letters are formed in this code by waving the flag across the body from right to left To the right represents the number one, the left two, downward in front of the body three.

The alphabet is made up of combinations of the figures 1 and 2. For instance, A is 2 2, B is 2 1 1 2, C is 1 2 1, and so on. By waving the flag twice to the left the letter A is made. Dropping the flag in front of the body once signifies "end of word," twice, "end of sentence," three times, "end of message."

With this code messages can be exchanged between ships two miles apart.

In the International Code the letters are designated by flags of different colors or combinations of colors, which are run up to the yardarm or masthead, representing one word at a time. This mode of signalling is necessarily very slow, but this code is the connecting link between all the ships of the world, and a message sent with this code is as readily interpreted in Nagisaki or Hong Kong as it is at the station at Sandy Hook.

But little need be said of the Navy Code. It is on the same principle as the International and is the private code of the service. The book which holds the key to the Navy Code is kept constantly in the Captain's cabin. It is made with covers of lead, and when an American ship is captured the first duty of the signal officer is to throw the signal book overboard.

It has been only in the last two years that improvements have been made in the night signal systems of the navy. The code in use during the late war is employed still on some of the older ships. That code consisted of a set of rockets or Roman candles, which when fired in the air, gave out combinations of colored flame and formed the message. This manner of signalling was very imperfect. No messages could be sent with it, except very short ones, such as "Danger" and "Breakers ahead." That code was employed principally in making known the names of ships as they entered or left port. With the advent of our new navy it was thought necessary to have a new night signal code. Several were proposed, found to be imperfect and rejected until the Ardois code was tried.

This consists of a series of electric lamps which are suspended from the masthead. The lamps are ten in number, five red and five white. They are arranged alternately. The wires which carry the current for lamps run to a keyboard, not unlike the keyboard of a typewriter, which is placed in the chart house or in some place where the operator can have an unobstructed view of the surroundings. The person signalling, by pressing the key at the letter A, could cause a red, white and a red signal light to flash for an instant in the lamps. This would be repeated on the ship to which the signal was sent. The person sending the message then makes next letter and goes on with the message, waiting after each word to have the word repeated.

That system has been supplied to all of our modern cruisers. The navies of Great Britain and France have already adopted this code. There is, of course, a difference in the alphabets of the different navies, but the principle is the same.

Another code which is being tested in the navy is the system of search light signals. These signals are made by flashing the light upon the sky at intervals of five and ten seconds. A five-second flash standing for the figure one and a ten-second flash for two. The arrangement of the alphabet in this code is exactly the same as in the Myer code. The flash light code has never been put to any practical use as yet, but the officers of the new ships are experimenting with it, and in time it is supposed that ships at sea will be able to communicate at a distance of thirty miles on the darkest night.

The boys who do this signalling on the ships are prepared for it by a long and careful course of study at the training station at Newport. They are taken in the navy between the ages of 13 and 17, at the various receiving ships on the Atlantic coast. After getting an outfit of clothing they are sent on to Newport to the training station, where their instruction begins.

The boys are divided into companies of eighteen, called gun crews. After a week's drill a crew of the brightest boys is selected, to be known as the signal class. They are then turned over to a quarter-master, whose duty it is to instruct them is all branches of signalling.

Their first instruction is in the Myer code or Wig-wag. Each one receives a card with the signal letters upon it; this they must study until it is learned by heart. Then two boys will take flags, and, standing at opposite ends of the gymnasium, will signal to each other, slowly at first, and gradually increasing their speed as they grow accustomed to catching the messages.

At the end of a week the boys are generally so expert with the flag that they can receive a message as fast as it is possible to wave the flag. When a boy thinks he is capable of catching any message in this code he reports to the Quartermaster in charge. The Quartermaster will then take the flag and send a message to the boy. If the boy receives the message correctly he will be marked "qualified" and passed to a higher class, where he is taught the Naval and International codes. Here he will receive a book containing pictures of the flags of the different codes. He studies this until he knows the color of every letter in both codes.

Then comes the perfection drill. The apprentice is taken to a chest containing the flags of both codes, and told to find a certain letter in the International code. He is told to find one and another until he knows every letter beyond chance of mistake. Then comes the reading of messages. Signals will be run up to the top of the flag pole by one party of boys, and another party will be stationed to translate and answer the messages. When they have learned this branch of signalling the boys' course is over. They are then sent to the training ships, where the practice which they get in a cruise finishes the course.—[New York Sun.

ADEPT AT LOCKPICKING.

Career of a Man Whom No Cell Has Restrained.

To the student of crime most interesting material is found in the life history of Charles Kroekel, an eighteen year-old mute, confined at present in the Camden City Jail, pending trial on a charge of burglary.

Kroekel is the son of a highly respectable family once residing in Southern New Jersey. He was born afflicted, and though trained from childhood in the proper conduct of life, his criminal instincts manifested themselves at a very early age in small thefts. Every effort was made to reform him, apparently without the slightest result. It seemed that his criminal tendencies were born with him.

With the years of early youth his operations assumed a larger scope. When detected, his youth and his unfortunate condition aroused such sympathy that the hand of the law was laid kindly on him, more to direct and admonish than to chastise.

Repeated offenses led to judicial punishment, and Kroekel was confined to various reformatories. Without exception he escaped; how no one was able to tell. Subsequently he was confined in the jails at May's Landing and other institutions. No cell was able to hold him, and, though he did not always succeed in escaping from the jail he was always able to pick the lock of the cell door. Among the police officials of New Jersey he acquired the reputation of being able to pick any lock ever made. For a long time no clew to his methods could be obtained by the police, but the discovery of false soles in his shoes gave the suggestion that possibly he carried saws or skeleton keys in them.

Kroekel was last confined in the Trenton jail, but as his cell was constantly watched his escape was impossible. When arrested in Camden he wore a suit such as is presented to inmates of the prison upon their discharge. In the pockets he had matches and a candle, towel, soap, copper nails, and a memorandum book, containing various addresses in Camden and this city, supposed to be the places which he intended to visit professionally. When asked in writing for some account of himself by a reporter he merely wrote "Charles Kroekel, eighteen years of age, Philadelphia," and then the name and address of a sister residing in this city.—[Philadelphia Press.

A Chinese Love Letter.

The "Ostasiaticher Lloyd," an authority on Chinese matter, in a recent article on the manner of lovemaking in the flowery kingdom, publishes the following letter from a man who desired the daughter of a neighbor as a wife for his son:

"On my knees I beg you not to despise this cold and common request, but to listen to the words of the matrimonial agent and give your honorable daughter to my slave of a son, so that the pair, bound by silken threads, may have the greatest joy. In the beautiful spring time I shall offer wedding presents and give a couple of geese. And let us hope for long and continuous fortune and look forward through endless generations to the fulfillments of genuine love. May they sing of plenty and have every joy. On my knees I beg you to consider my proposal favorably and throw the mirror-like glance of your eyes on these lines."

To this letter the father of the bride replied that he would "attend to the portion of his poor and poverty-stricken daughter, that she might not be without bedclothes, cotton clothing, hairpins and earrings. Therefore it was to be hoped that the couple would have constant fortune."

A Lightning Liner.

There is a miniature vessel in the model room of the United States navy department which has eighteen propellers ranged along its sides and propelled by electricity. The inventors claim that a large ship built after this model will cross the Atlantic in three days.—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Among the 400--Evidence--True to Her Promise--A Deep Man--Both Wicked--Sizing Them Up, Etc., Etc.

AMONG THE 400.

Ten Brok (wistfully)—Why don't you devote some of your immense wealth to charity?

Miss Milyun—I intend to. I am about to erect a home for my rejected suitors if I can find a large enough plot of unoccupied land in the city.—[Truth.

TRUE TO HER PROMISE.

"Hear me out," he implored.

"Certainly," she answered.

In the struggle that ensued between the youth and her old man she did not forget her promise.

She listened until she distinctly heard her suitor strike the sidewalk.

Then she knew he was out.—[Detroit Tribune.

A DEEP MAN.

"Venger was right in declaring he'd make old Gotrox take water after refusing him his daughter."

"How'd he do it?"

"Bought out the man Gotrox buys his milk from."—[Buffalo Courier.

BOTH WICKED.

"My husband," said the large, fleshy lady, "has a habit of marking paragraphs in the paper that say mean things about women."

"So you will not fail to see them, eh? Still, that is not as mean a trick as mine plays. He cuts them all out. Then I have to get another paper only to find that I have been fooled again."—[Indianapolis Journal.

SIZING THEM UP.

Boy (on a visit)—Haven't you any schools here?

Aunt—We have several.

Boy—That's queer. I have been all over town and I haven't seen a building that looks ugly enough to be a schoolhouse.—[Good News.

ACCIDENTAL, BUT SWEET, REVENGE.

The youth offended the maid one day,
But she got revenge for that,
For she sat in front of him at the play
When she wore her highest hat.
—[New York Press.

A PROMISE OF SUCCESS.

"Is everything prepared for the sewing circle?"

"Yes; the tea is all ready to be made and Sophy has just gone down for the gum."—[Judge.

HOW IT WILL BE.

"So you want to marry my son," said the stern mamma to the emancipated woman.

"I do."

"Can you support him in the manner in which he has been accustomed?"

"I can."

"Then take him and be happy."—[Life.

THE DOWN-TRODDEN SEX.

Mrs. Highupp (wearily)—Woman's work is never done.

Mrs. Wayupp (drearily)—Too true. A man may get rich and retire from business, but a woman must go on making and receiving calls to the day of her death.—[New York Weekly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Pedestrian Pete (reading from a paper)—The difference between canvasback and redhead duck is so slight in taste and quality that even experts are deceived.

Itinerant Ike—Is that so? Then we'll have to be werry careful when we take cold vittles from people to see that they don't palm off redhead duck on us fer canvasback.—[New York Press.

PLAYED WITH BOOTH.

"You wouldn't think, sir, that I once played with Booth in England?"

"Dear me!" exclaimed the benevolent old gentlemen, as he handed the wretched mendicant a quarter; "what did you play?"

"The bass drum, sir," answered the mendicant meekly; "but this Salvation Army biz is played out fer me."—[Puck.

SUGGESTING ANOTHER REFORM.

Mrs. Thusiasm—I have called, my dear Mrs. Hardfax, in the interest of humanity, to ask you to join with hundreds of our best women in signing this pledge not to wear another sealskin garment of any sort.

Mrs. Hardfax—I shall be delighted to sign it. Oh, what lovely stuffed birds those are on your hat! Where did you get them?—[Chicago Tribune.

HE WASN'T PARTICULAR.

"Sir," remarked the rich father to the suitor, "after the investigations I have made into your character I cannot give you my daughter, Emma."

"All right," answered the persistent suitor; "then how about one of the others?"—[Fliegende Blaetter.

REPARTEE.

Mr. A.—Just look at that dolt of a man. What a charming wife he has. How true it is that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls.

Mrs. A.—O, you flatterer.—[Boston Bulletin.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

"The City of Blood."

TEXT "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine eyes are unto Thee, O, God, the Lord!"—Psalms cxli., 7.

Though you may read this text from the Bible, I read it as cut by chisel into the pedestal of a cross beneath which lie many of the massacred at Cawnpur, India. To show you what Hindooism and Mohammedanism really are, where they have full swing, and not as they represent themselves in a "parliament of religions," and to demonstrate to what extent of cruelty and abomination human nature may go when fully let loose, and to illustrate the hardening process of sin, and to remind you how our glorious Christianity may utter its triumph over death and the grave, I preach this my second sermon in the round the world series, and I shall speak of "The City of Blood," or Cawnpur, India.

Two hours and ten minutes after its occurrence Joseph Lee, of the Shropshire regiment of foot, rode in upon the Cawnpur massacre. He was the first man I met at Cawnpur. I wanted to hear the story from some one who had been here in 1857 and with his own eyes gazed upon the slaughtered heaps of humanity. I could hardly wait until the horses were put to the carriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, started for the scene, the story of which makes tame in contrast all Modoc and Choctaw butcheries.

It seems that all the worst passions of the century were to be impersonated by one man, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at Cawnpur, Joseph Lee, knew the man personally. Unfortunately there is no correct picture of Nana Sahib in existence. The pictures of him published in the books of Europe and America and familiar to us all are an amusing mistake. This is the fact in regard to them: A lawyer of England was called to India for the purpose of defending the case of a native who had been charged with fraud. The attorney came and so skillfully managed the case of his client that the client paid him enormously for his services, and he went back to England, taking with him a picture of his Indian client. Later awhile the mutiny in India broke out. Nana Sahib was mentioned as the champion villain of the whole affair, and the newspapers of England wanted a picture of him, and to interview some one on Indian affairs who had recently been in India. Among others the journalists called upon the lawyer, lately returned. The only picture he had brought from India was a picture of his client, the man charged with fraud. The attorney gave this picture to the journals as a specimen of the way the Hindoos dress, and forthwith that picture was published, either by mistake or intentionally, for Nana Sahib. The English lawyer said he lived in dread that his client would some time see the use made of his picture, and it was not until the death of his Hindoo client that the lawyer divulged the facts. Perhaps Nana never intended that the face of such a demon should be preserved amid human records. I said to our escort, "Mr. Lee, was there any peculiarity in Nana Sahib's appearance?" The reply was: "Nothing peculiar. He was a dull, lazy, cowardly sensual man, brought up to do nothing and wanted to continue on the same scale to the last thing.

From what Mr. Lee told me and from all I could learn in India, Nana Sahib ordered the massacre in that city from sheer revenge. His father abdicated the throne, and the English paid him annually a pension of $80,000. When the father died, the English government declined to pay the same pension to the son, Nana Sahib, but the poor fellow was not in any suffering from lack of means. His father left him $80,000 in gold ornaments, $500,000 in jewels, $300,000 in silver and other resources amounting to at least $1,500,000. But the poor young man was not satisfied, and the Cawnpur massacre was his revenge. General Wheeler, the Englishman who had command of this city, though often warned, could not see that the sepoys were planning for his destruction and that of all his regiments and all the Europeans in Cawnpur.

Mr. Lee explained all this to me by the fact that General Wheeler had married a native and he naturally took her story and thought there was no peril. But the time for the proclamation from Nana Sahib had come, and such a document went forth as never before had seen the light of day. I have only an extract:

"As by the kindness of God, and the good fortune of the emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Sattara and other places, and even those 5000 European officers who went in disguise into the fortress city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious Nana Sahibs who are firm to their religion, and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence and carry on their respective work with comfort and ease. As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty and the enemy destroying fortune of the emperor, the yellow faced and narrow minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpur has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners and government servants should be as obedient to the present government as they have been to the former one; that it is the incumbent duty of all the peasants and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions have been confirmed. And that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the government and never suffer any complaint against themselves to reach to the ears of the higher authority."

"Mr. Lee, what is this?" I said to our escort as the carriage halted by an embankment. "Here," he said, "is the intrenchment where the Christians of Cawnpur took refuge." It is the remains of a wall which in the time of the mutiny was only four feet high, behind which, with no shelter from the sun, the heat at 130 degrees, 440 men, women and children dwelt nearly a month. A handful of flour and split peas was the daily ration, and only two wells near by, the one in which they buried their dead, because they had no time to bury them in the earth, and the other well the focus on which the artillery of the enemy played, so that it was a choice between death by thirst and death by bullet or shell. Ten thousand infuriating Hindoos outside this frail wall and the cries of suffering, dying people inside. In addition to the army of the Hindoos and Sepoys, and invisible army of sickness descended down upon them. Some went ravingmad under exposure. Others dropped with apolexy. A starving, mutilated, maddened, sunstruck, ghastly group waiting to die! Why did not the heathen dash down the mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate the few less than 1000? It was because they were supernaturally defended.

Nana Sahib resolved to celebrate an anniversary. The 23d of June, 1857, would be exactly years since the battle of Plassy, when, by Lord Clive, India surrendered to England. That day the last European in Cawnpur was to be slaughtered. Other anniversaries have been celebrated with wines. This was to be celebrated with blood. Other anniversaries have been adorned with garlands. This with drawn swords. Others have been kept with songs. This with execrations. Others with the dance of the gay. This with the dance of death. The infantry and cavalry and artillery of Nana Sahib made that day one grand assault, but the few men of the English and Scotch put to flight the Hindoo tigers. The courage of the sepoys broke against that mud wall as the waves of the sea against a lighthouse. The artillery horses returned full run without their riders. The Lord looked out from the heavens, and on that anniversary day gave the victory to His people.

Therefore Nana Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the intrenchment of the English was a native Christian woman, Jacobee by name, holding high up in her hand a letter. It was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She handed him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons, Nana Sahib would conduct them into safety. They could march out unmolested, the men, women and children. They could go down to-morrow to the Granges, where they would find boats to take them in peace to Allahabad.

There was some opposition to signing this treaty, but General Wheeler's wife told him he could trust the natives, and so he signed the treaty. There was great joy in the intrenchment that night. Without molestation they went out and got plenty of water to drink and water for a good wash. The hunger and thirst and exposure from the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 140, would cease. Mothers rejoiced at the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the intrenchment would escape the wild beasts in human form. On the morrow, true to the promise, carts were ready to transport those who were too much exhausted to walk.

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, "and we will ride to the banks of the Ganges, for which the liberated combatants and non-combatants started from this place." On our way Mr. Lee pointed out a monument over the burial place which was opened for General Wheeler's intrenchment, the well into which every night the dead had been dropped. Around it is a curious memorial. There are five crosses, one at each corner of the garden and one at the centre, from which inscription I to-day read my text. Riding on we came to the Memorial Church built to the memory of those fallen in Cawnpur. The walls are covered with tablets and epitaphs. I copied two or three of the inscriptions: "These are they who come out of great tribulations;" also, "The dead shall be raised incorruptible;" also, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world;" also, "The Lord gave. The Lord hath taken away;" also, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

"Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, and we rode on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." I went down the steps to the margin of the river. Down these steps went General Wheeler and the men, women and children under his care. They stood on one side of the steps, and Nana Sahib and his staff stood on the other side. As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The young and attractive women were kept out. Twenty-eight boats were filled with men, women and children and floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. Then three boats fastened together were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. Although orders were given to start, the three boats were somehow detained. At this juncture a boy of twelve years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags, a Hindoo and a Mohammedan flag, at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats, and masked batteries above and below roared with destruction, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and all went down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out near by were dashed to death. Nana Sahib and his staff with their swords slashed to pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

I said that the young and attractive women were not allowed to get into the boats. These were marched away under the guard of the sepoys.

"Which way?" I inquired. "I will show you," said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house, called the assembly rooms, which had been built for recreation and pleasure. It had two rooms, each twenty-nine by ten, and some windowless closets, and here were imprisoned 206 helpless people. It was to become the prison of these women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She afterward married the Mohammedan who had taken her to his tent. Some sepoys amused themselves by thrusting children through with bayonets and holding them up before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed and the sepoys standing guard, the crowded women and children waited their doom for eighteen days and nights amid sickness and flies and stench and starvation.

The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed, but when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not a Christian or European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid fifty cents for each lady slain. The Mohammedan assassins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into a well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutilated bodies had been thrown into well the record of the scene remained in hieroglyphics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewitness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of muslin, broken combs, fragments of pinafores, children's straw hats, a card-case containing a curl, with the inscription, "Ned's hair, with love;" a few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation for Death;" a Bible on the fly leaf on which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who presented it and the one to whom it was presented departed forever.

Then Nana Sahib heard that Havelock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house, or assembly rooms, should be liberated, he ordered that their throats should be cut. The officers were commanded to do the work and attempted it, but failed because the law of caste would not allow the Hindoo to hold the victims while they were being slain. Then 100 men were ordered to fire through the windows, but they fired over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sahib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go at the work. Five of them, with hatchets and swords and knives, began the work, but three of them collapsed and fainted under the ghastliness, and it was left to two butchers to complete the slaughter. The struggle, the sharp cut, the blinding blow, the cleaving through scalp and skull, the begging for life, the death agony of hour after hour, the tangled limbs of the corpses, the piled up dead—only God and those who were inside the summer house can ever know.

I said: "Mr. Lee, I have heard that indelicate things were found written on the walls." He answered: "No, but these poor creatures wrote in charcoal and scratched on the wall the story of the brutalities they had suffered."

When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelled them to wipe up part of the floor of this place of massacre, this being the worst of their punishment, for there is nothing that a Hindoo so hates as to touch blood.

When Havelock came upon the scene, he had this order annulled. The well was now not only full of human bodies, but corpses piled on the outside. The soldiers were for many hours engaged in covering the dead.

It was about 5 o'clock in the evening when I came upon this place in Cawnpur. The building in which the massacre took place has been torn down, and a garden of exquisite and fragrant flowers surrounds the scene. Mr. Lee pointed out to us some seventy mounds containing bodies or portions of bodies of those not thrown into the well. A soldier stands on guard to keep the foliage and flowers from being ruthlessly pulled. I asked a soldier if I might take a rose as a memento, and he handed me a cluster of roses, red and white, both colors suggestive to me—the red typical of the carnage there enacted, and the white for the purity of those who from that spot ascended.

But of course the most absorbing interest concentrated at the well, into which hundreds of women and children were flung or lowered. A circular wall of white marble incloses this well. The wall is about twenty feet high. Inside this wall there is a marble pavement. I paced it and found it fifty-seven paces around. In the center of this inclosure and immediately above the well of the dead is a sculptured angel of resurrection, with illumined face, and two palm branches, meaning victory. This angel is looking down toward the slumberers beneath, but the two wings suggest the rising of the last day. Mighty consolation in marble! They went down under the hatchets of the sepoys. They shall come up under the trumpet that shall wake the dead. I felt weak and all a-tremble as I stood reading these words on the stone that covers the well: "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, cruelly massacred near this spot by the rebel, Nana Sahib, and thrown, the dying with the dead, into the well beneath on the 15th day of July, 1857." On the arch of the mausoleum were cut the words, "These are they who came out of great tribulation."

The sun was sinking beneath the horizon as I came down the seven or eight steps of that place of sepulcher, and I bethought myself: "No emperor, unless it was Napoleon, ever had more glories around his pillow of dust, and no queen, unless it were the one of Taj Mahal, had reared for her grander cenotaph than crowns the resting places of the martyrs of Cawnpur. But where rest the bones of the Herod of the nineteenth century, Nana Sahib? Two men sent out to find the whereabouts of the daughter of General Wheeler tracked Nana Sahib during a week's ride into the wilderness, and they were told that for awhile after the mutiny Nana Sahib set up a little pomp in the jungles. Among a few thousand Hindoos and Mohammedans he took for himself the only two tents the neighbors had, while they lived in the rain and mud. Nana Sahib, with one servant carrying an umbrella, would go every day to bathe, and people would go and stare. For some reason, after awhile he forsook even that small attention, and disappeared among the ravines of the Himalayan Mountains. He took with him in his flight that which he always took with him—a ruby of vast value. He wore it as some wear an amulet. He wore it as some wear a life preserver. He wore it on his bosom. The Hindoo priest told him as long as he wore that ruby his fortunes would be good, but both the ruby and the prince who wore it have vanished. Not a treasure on the outside of the bosom, but a treasure inside the heart, is the best protection. Solomon, who had rubies in the hilt of swords, and rubies in the lip of the tankards, and rubies in his crown, declared that which Nana Sahib did not find out in time, "Wisdom is better than rubies." When the forests of India are cleared by the axes of another civilization, the lost ruby of this Cawnpur monster may be picked up and be brought back again to blaze among the world's jewels. But who shall reclaim for decent sepulture the remains of Nana Sahib? Ask the vultures! Ask the reptiles! Ask the jackals! Ask the midnight Himalayas!

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell because of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awful. My escort, Mr. Lee, has told me that he saw the sepoys fastened to the mouths of cannon, and then the guns would fire, and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke, and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found flying through the air. You may do your own criticism. I here express no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke the back of the mutiny. The Hindoos found that the Europeans could play at the same game which the Asiatics had started. The plot was organized for the murder of all the Europeans and Americans in India. Under its knives and bludgeons American Presbyterianism lost its glorious missionaries, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. MacMullin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. The work of slaughter had been begun in all directions on an appalling scale, and the commanders of the English army made up their minds that this was the best way.

The Black Hole prison has been torn down, but a stone pavement twenty feet by twenty indicates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small windows, and was intended for two or three prisoners. These natives of India crowded into that one room of twenty feet feet by twenty feet 146 Europeans. The midsummer heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the groaning and shrieking and begging and praying of all, are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the sufferers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only twenty-three people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner six years. Lucknow in 1857 was only an echo of Calcutta in 1756. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would, at the call of the mutineers, and without any compunction, stab to death the fathers and mothers of the household and dash out the brains of the children. These natives are at peace now, but give them a chance, and they will reenact the scenes of 1756 and 1857. They look upon the English as conquerors and themselves as conquered. The mutiny of 1857 occurred because the British Government was too lenient and put in places of trust and in command of forts too many of the natives.

I call upon England to stop the present attempt to palliate the natives by allowing them to hold positions of trust. I am no alarmist, but the only way these Asiatics can be kept from another mutiny is to put them out of power, and I say beware, or the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martyrdoms, over which the hemispheres have wept, will be eclipsed by the Lucknow and Cawnpur and Delhi martrydoms yet to be enacted. I speak of what I have seen and heard. I give the opinion of every intelligent Englishman and Scotchman and Irishman and American whom I met in India. Prevention is better than cure. I do not say it is better that England rule in India. I say nothing against the right of India to rule herself, but I do say that the moment the native population of India think there is a possibility of driving back Europeans from India they will make the attempt, and that they have enough cruelties for the time suppressed, which, if let loose, would submerge with carnage everything from Calcutta to Bombay and from the Himalayas to Coromandel.

Now, my friends, go home, after what I have said, to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its unhindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the wonders of martyrdom for Christ's sake, and to pray more earnest prayers for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of Nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an omnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it. Amen?

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MONROE, IOWA, Nov. 25, 1894.

DEAR SIR, MR. KENNEDY:—In '64 I began taking your Discovery for Chronic Rheumatism; suffering so much pain till I used to call some one to sit on my limbs to deaden the pain. I had doctors for six years. No use. I then began with your Medical Discovery. The first bottle went to every joint and gave me pain. My husband said, "Keep on, till you see it spring the joints." So two and one-half bottles cured me so that I was able to walk two miles. Had not done it for six or seven years. I have kept it in the house ever since. I opened the 22d bottle today, for I take it instead of doctoring. I have never had a doctor since I have taken your Discovery. I am a widow 74 years of age, and a well woman.

Yours truly, MRS. ELIZABETH HILLS.

SCROFULA.

LLOYD, TEXAS, Oct. 5th, 1894.

DONALD KENNEDY, ROXBURY, MASS, KIND FRIEND:—I will now give you the particulars about my little girl. She was five years old the 2nd of last May. When she was less than a year old a kernel came under her right jaw on her neck. I asked the best doctor what to do, and he told me to grease it with old bacon grease, and it might rise and run which it did, and I tried everything, but it kept running for nearly two years. I came to Texas, and was at Aubrey, Texas, where I saw the present postmaster at Aubrey. I noticed his face had a bad scar, and I asked him the cause and how he got it cured. He said *Scrofula* was the cause and *Kennedy's Medical Discovery* cured it and if I would get some for my little girl it would surely cure her. I got one bottle and she was soon better. I picked white lumps out of her neck as big as peas, and almost as hard as a bone, and after being mashed up they looked like burnt bone crumbled up. In less than a week the swelling was gone, and had quit running. She is still taking it, but apparently she is as well as ever, and as gay as any child.

Yours truly. S. L. JACKSON.

CATARRH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1894,

DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I know the worth of your Discovery, for three years ago, before I was married, I had the Catarrh in my head and throat very bad, and my mother, who always gave it to all of us, made me take three bottles, for which I am thankful to God, for it cured me and many others that we have recommended it to.

MRS. ELLEN SEELEY, 217 39th St., Chicago,

FOR MOTHERS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1894.

DR. KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I have taken your Medical Discovery all through my Pregnancy, and our boy, now three months old is, and has been, in perfect health, while we have three other children, all of whom had eczema and sore mouths. Our attending physician speaks very highly of your Discovery.

Yours sincerely, MRS. G. W. HAMMOND.

DROPSY.

HAUGHVILLE, IND., Nov. 21, 1894.

DONALD KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—Your Medical Discovery has made a wonderful cure in a case of Dropsy of my neighbor, after four or five good doctors told him he could not get well. But your Discovery fixed him all right.

Yours truly, SAMUEL NUGENT.

MALARIA.

ST. XAVIER, MONT., Nov. 12, 1894.

DR. KENNEDY, DEAR SIR:—I must inform you of the good effects of your famous Medical Discovery. One lady who was much afflicted with a constant Malarial Trouble declared herself relieved in a few days, and was entirely cured in a few weeks, and this is only one of many.

Yours gratefully, SISTER M. MAGDALEN.

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NEW YORK City, May 9th, 1894.

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Yours with thanks, CHAS. W. ALLYN, 26 East Fourth Street.

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LIGHT, DAINTY, DELICIOUS.

THE devil always demands more than his due.

Keys made of bronze and iron were in use in Greece and Italy as early as the seventh century.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The French Government will spend 20,000 in testing the value of the new diphtheria serum.

A Cure That Cures

is the kind most people desire. Such a cure is Ripans Tabules, but not a cure for everything. They are for all liver and stomach disorders and one tabule gives relief.

Shipments of tomatoes are being made from the Canary Islands to Great Britain.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The sound of a syllable moves through the atmosphere 1,110 feet a second.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts. $1

It is believed wires will soon be done away with for electrical transmission.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

St. Louis, Mo., has an electric car ambulance.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

France has 2,000,000 dwellings.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

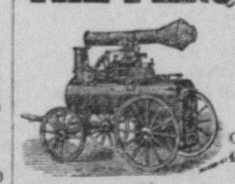
CARRIAGES Buggies & Harness.

Two highest awards at World's Fair for **Strength, Beauty** and **Low Prices.** Six years ago we discarded the Dealer and began selling direct to Consumers at wholesale prices. Result: upward of **100,000 Vehicles sold** and our factory now the largest on earth, dealing direct with consumers. Send for our mammoth "A" Grade, 128 page illustrat. free catalogue.

"A" Grade, $30. "A" Grade, $40.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

THE FARQUHAR,



ENGINES AND BOILERS

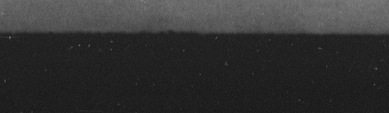
Of all Styles from 4 to 600 horse power.

Send for Catalogues to

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., York, Pa.

EASTMAN COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers both sexes the best educational advantages at the lowest cost. Healthful; best influences; elective studies. Superior instruction. Departments of *Bookkeeping and Business Studies; Shorthand and Typewriting; English and Modern Languages; Penmanship and Drawing;* the elementary branches, etc. **NO VACATIONS. Positions obtained for competent students.** Address, for Catalogue, CLEMENT C. GAINES, Pres't, 30 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. **COLLEGE**

LINENE REVERSIBLE



Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

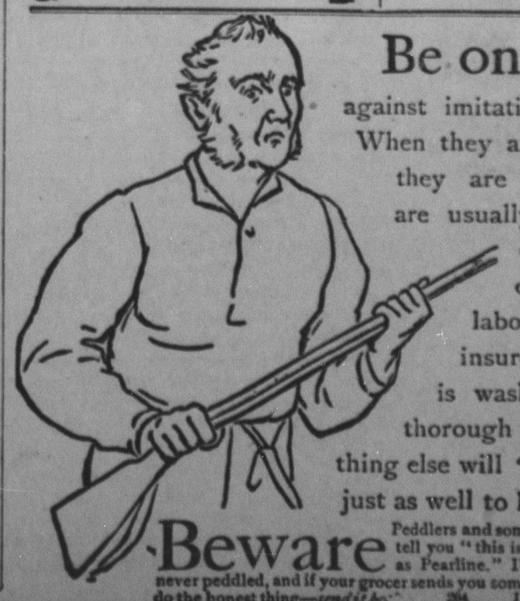
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

B N U 51



Be on Guard

against imitations of *Pearline.* When they are not dangerous, they are worthless. They are usually both. *Pearline* does what nothing else can. It saves labor in washing, and insures safety to what is washed. It is cheap, thorough and reliable. Nothing else will "do as well;" it is just as well to have nothing else.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 284 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 20.

SANTA CLAUS'
CARNIVAL
—AT THE—
THE RACKET
No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The entire working force of the big store has been pressed into the service of American children's

PATRON SAINT.

"The Racket" has been chartered as his special workshop and headquarters in Bellefonte and if there is another place in Centre County that shows as great a variety of articles suitable for presents, we havn't heard of it yet, neither has

THE OLDEST INHABITANT!

Don't wait until the last week. We are very busy now. What will it be in the

SWEET BYE-AND-BYE!

Its sweet buy and buy now.

DO U C?

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the abvantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Cyrus Brumgard, the popular Millheim butcher, was in town a few days ago.

—Mrs. Flora Bairfoot left last week on an extended visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. James Gregg, of Lemont, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Sankey, west of town.

—John C. Dellet, of Johnstown, arrived last week, and will spend the holidays with his parents.

—Hon. W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, surveyed several tracts of land in this place on Tuesday.

—Miss Grace Smith returned home yesterday after several weeks' visit among friends at Williamsport.

—Miss Flora Murray, of Boalsburg spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Mollie Ross, on Church street.

—Miss Roxanna Brisbin, who has been taking a course at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, is home on her holiday vacation.

—Our old friend Michael Decker gave us a call the other day, and appears to be gaining in strength again after a two years delicate health.

—A. H. Weaver, of Far. Mills, reported at our sanctum, and put his credit forward. He reports whooping cough prevailing in that section.

—Wagner Geiss, who teaches a school at State College, and Walter Kerlin, the pedagogue near Potters Mills, are attending the institute this week.

—Mr. Will G. Hoffer, of Larned, Kansas, son of George Hoffer, deceased, is to be married this evening, Dec. 20th, to Miss Ora Moorehead, of that place.

—Simon Harper and George Bushman took a try at the tempting flock of wild turkeys above town, on Tuesday, but came home with the hunters' luck.

—Miss Maggie Hannah, Robert Foreman and Edwin Wolf, our instructors of the young, are attending the teachers' institute this week at Bellefonte.

—Mr. Robert P. Breon, of Spring Mills, was in town on Tuesday, and gave this office a call. He was delivering silverware for which he had taken orders some time ago, and made many sales.

Bellefonte Alone Liable.

Judge Archibald held court in the case of Miller against Garmen. The case was that of the plaintiff falling on the icy pavement of the defendant and breaking his arm. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $150 and cost. Judge Archibald reserved a point of law to-day and sent a finding for the defendant. The point reserved was that the town was primarily liable.

Reaches Big Figures.

The boy who saves one cent every day will find himself the possessor of $950 when he has reached his fifteenth year. Should he lay by ten cents every day he will have a fortune of $9,504 and by saving a dollar every day the sum of $95,041 will accumulate in fifty years, provided the savings has drawn six per cent. interest.

—The REPORTER makes a good Christmas present.

WESLEY LOHR.

Died on Monday Forenoon, After a Lingering Illness.

Wesley Lohr died at the home of his grand-father, William Lohr, in this place, on Monday forenoon, after a lingering illness from consumption.

Our town never had a better, more obedient, well-behaved boy than Wesley Lohr; he never engaged in a bad act, was religiously inclined, and died in the faith and full assurance that he was only going to a better world beyond.

Wesley was resigned to his fate, and cheerful to the end, for he saw a brighter future which he was on the way to enter. How many boys might profitably pattern after their departed companion, Wesley Lohr. He had reached the age of about twenty-one years.

Everybody was a friend to Wesley, and he deserved the respect and friendship of all for his noble life. A good young man died in our midst, we bring this as a departing tribute to his name, as better yet than wreathes and flowers. Poor Wesley is richer and happier now than any of us.

The funeral will take place this, Thursday morning, the services to be conducted by Rev. Illingsworth, of the M. E. church; interment will be made in the cemetery at this place.

Dangerous Fall.

Mrs. Michael Derstine, of this place, on last Saturday evening had a painful fall on a defective walk. Her face and forehead were severely bruised and her spectacles broken which is miraculous as well as fortunate for her and the town, that none of her eyes were injured. It seems that all the warnings we have given to those of our borough councils who are pretending to run things, to see to the safety of our walks, go unheeded, while other matters out of their duty are given attention. Some day there may be such a bill of damages from this official neglect as to startle the taxpayers and make them see the error of putting fellows in places who are simply bunglers and never rise above planning how to annoy some of the citizens.

Death of David Sharer.

The village of Zion, as well as that entire community, lost one of its best and most highly respected citizens in the death of Mr. David Sharer, which occurred last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at his home at that place. Several years ago Mr. Sharer fell from a cherry tree, receiving a spinal injury from which he never fully recovered. Last February he had a severe paralytic stroke, but after some time was again able to be about. During the summer he had another stroke, and later a third one, and for the past four months had been confined to his bed, being as helpless as a child. During all his sickness he was never heard to complain about anything. Mr. Sharer was a prosperous farmer, a strong, robust man, not knowing what it was to be sick until recently. His age was 61 years.

Read it With Profit.

It appears to be the ambition of some of the Lock Haven girls to become as near useless as possible—imagining that such accomplishment fit them for "select" society. But when the honey-moon is past and the veil lifted they will find that a sensible husband would much prefer a wife who can manage a household to a nimby-pimby pet who is in close relation to a Pandora box of fits. So says the Lock Haven *Republican*, and ladies outside of that town may read it with profit.

Insurance.

The directors of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Centre Co., held their quarterly meeting at the Centre Hall hotel, on Tuesday. The amount of insurances taken was $80,000. The company is practically out of debt and has laid no tax for over four years. A good showing. There is no company more economically administered.

No Paper Next Week.

Next week, as usual during the holidays, there will be no paper issued, in order to afford all hands an opportunity to enjoy the holiday season with the rest of mankind. We wish all our readers a merry Christmas.

Snyder Co. has a Brag Hog.

Snyder county is stealing the laurels of Centre for big hogs. The "Post" says that Mr. Weaver of Beavertown killed a hog that tipped the beam at 768 lbs. Old Centre must win back the banner next fall.

Always Something Big.

There is always something big on and ahead. Big storms, big floods, big majorities, big hogs, and we guess next on the carpet will be big snows. Big fools and big rascals are always on board and a few of 'em in jail.

The Fair.

Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, will hereafter be known as The Fair,—that's about what it has turned to. Wonderful what big advertising in the papers has done.

—A complete line of horse blankets from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

A HANDSOME BUILDING.

Bellefonte's Armory, a Present by Col. Fr. Reynolds.

The dedication of the armory erected by Col. Fred. W. Reynolds and presented to Co. B., came off last Friday evening and was one of the most notable affairs in the history of that town. It was a brilliant affair; Gov. Pattison, Ex-Gov. Beaver, gov.-elect Hastings, and many other state notables with their wives were present at the dedication and ball.

Col. Reynolds, plain, unassuming, and courteous, proves to be the most liberal gentleman of means that Bellefonte has yet had. He squanders no money but makes a free use of a portion of his wealth in a useful channel that classes him among our most public spirited men. The cost of the armory is about $25,000, a handsome Christmas gift for Co. B., which will now be the crack "bee" of the state.

Lost His Sight.

We are sorry to state that Wash McWilliams, of Ferguson township, has lost his sight in consequence of an accident. In October last a spawl from a stone struck him in the corner of one of his eyes; the spawl was about one-eighth of an inch in length and shaped like the point of a pocket knife blade, and imbedded itself in the white of the eye. It was removed but Mr. McWilliams suffered greatly from the injury, and the eye began to waste away, and the sight of it was lost. His other eye in sympathy began to suffer, and a short time ago he went to Philadelphia, where he now is, and the injured eye was removed. From latest information he has also lost the sight of the other eye and is now totally blind.

The friends of Mr. McWilliams sympathize with him in this misfortune as he is the head of a large family.

Musical Convention.

The musical convention to be held in the Reformed church at this place, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, on the week beginning Monday, December 31, promises to surpass all previous conventions. Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, will conduct the convention. Miss May Myton, of Altoona, one of the finest vocalists in the state, has been engaged for the week. Other prominent soloists will also be present. The Monday evening session will be free. Two concerts with an elaborate program, will be given by the class on Thursday and Friday evenings. Class tickets, 50c; concert, 25c; single session, 10c. The proceeds of the convention go into the fund for the erection of a new church, and the ladies deserve to be liberally patronized.

Going for Boro Officials.

The Lewistown boro accounts, says the Gazette of that town, are being investigated, the court having appointed 'Squire Rakerd to take the testimony and some interesting developments are being made; the auditors have also been found guilty of not proceeding according to law.

There's another little boro that may have its accounts overhauled, when it may turn out that in the last five years some $1600 of the boro tax-payers' funds have been unlawfully spent on private snaps; and audit paid for that was not attended.

Hunters in Luck.

A Georges valley hunting party, composed of Ira T. Barger, D. C. Lingle and five others whose names we do not have, were on a week's hunt and killed three fine deer, two foxes, and rabbits and pheasants too numerous to mention.

Tho' we didn't see any of the venison or pheasants, we'll vouch the story is correct.

Amateur Theatricals.

Several of our young men have organized an amateur theatrical company, and last Saturday evening gave their first public exhibition in the auditorium on the picnic ground. Farces, comic songs, and specialties, were on the program. Saturday evening they are billed to entertain the people at Madisonburg.

Eight Hours Earlier.

Read the ad. of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the live Democratic daily and weekly. The *Patriot* reaches our county in the morning, eight hours ahead of other city dailies, containing all the telegraphic news. It is ably edited and steadfast in its Democracy.

Ready to Build a Church.

The United Evangelicals of the Tusseyville district, have located a site for the new church they intend to build. The lot selected is close to the Zion church, owned by the Esher people. We understand about $1700 have been subscribed and the ground donated.

Death at Pleasant Gap.

John D. Miller died at Pleasant Gap on last Saturday morning, of paralysis. He was an old school teacher, having taught some 25 or 30 years, most of the time at the school house in the gap between this place and Pleasant Gap. His age may be upwards of 65.

—The rush for winter goods is here and we are as busy as always.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

Foster's Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 16th to 20th, and the next, which was due in Japan about Dec. 8, will reach the Pacific coast, near the Columbia river's mouth, about the 20th, cross the western mountains by close of 21st, the Misssissippi valley and upper lakes 23d, Ohio valley, east gulf and lower lakes 24th, eastern states 25th, and Newfoundland 26th.

The path of this storm center will lie along the northern boundary of the United States causing unusually warm weather all over the country preceding and during the passage of the disturbance, only moderately cool weather following.

Rainfall from this disturbance will be limited to small areas and excessive evaporation will cause drouth in many parts of the country. Better rains may be expected from the next disturbance. Warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 20th, the great central valleys about 22d and the eastern states about 24th. Cool wave will cross the western mountain country about 23d, the great central valleys about 25th and the eastern states about 27th.

My forecast of a dry November has been wonderfully well verified, not more than half the unusual amount of rain having fallen during the past month.

Deer Hunters' Luck.

The season for killing deer closed on Saturday, 15. We hear the returns of the winding up, as follows, of parties in the 7 Mountain region:

Bradford's, two weeks' hunt, one small doe.

Pleasant Gap party, one week, none.

Millheim party, none.

Georges valley party, two weeks' hunt, 4 deer.

Lock Haven Truck Market.

Butter sold at 25 cents a pound; eggs 25 cents a dozen; chickens 50 and 60 cents a pair; dressed ones 30 and 35 cents each; turkeys, live weight, 9 cts. a pound; choice apples 60 cents a bushel; parsnips 20 cents a peck; sausage 10 cents a pound; lard 10 cents a pound; potatoes 60 cents a bushel.

Vacation.

The schools closed last Friday on the regular holiday vacation, which will be of two weeks. The instructors are attending institute, and the scholars are having a good time too.

—Meyer's Bazaar is the best place for dolls and all sorts of Christmas presents.—Two doors from postoffice, Bellefonte.

They Do as They Please.

The town of Port Matilda, along the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad between here and Bellefonte, is gaining quite a reputation for its sporting proclivities says the Tyrone *Times*. The fact that there is a licensed house and no police makes it a first class place for sports to go to get on a howling drunk. An amateur theatrical company hailing from Philipsburg advertised to give a performance in that town last Saturday evening, and promised a fine entertainment. The sports, after getting on the outside of considerable whiskey, went to the show and soon after started a row. The performance was declared a fake and the frightened actors forced to take to the streets without having time to change their costumes. The fighting was continued during most of the night and the Philipsburg Theatrical company was obliged to hoof it home through the mud and rain Sunday morning.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Robert Morrison, of Bellefonte, and Sarah Toner, of Spring twp.

David E. Williams and Mary C. Gates, of Walker twp.

Samuel W. Bryan, of Boggs twp., and Mary E. Conler, of Howard township.

George J. Burchfield, of Altoona, and Cora J. McClellan, of Tusseyville.

Alfred Kerstetter and Mrs. Emma Zerby, of Lock Haven.

David F. Rider and Laura J. Gates, of Ferguson twp.

John L. Holmes, of State College, and Minnie E. Fye, of Ferguson twp.

Franklin E. Scantling, of Eagleville, and Mame Jackson, of Lock Haven.

John T. Watson, and Laura Emma Confer, of Boggs twp.

John S. Dale and Caroline McB. Summy, of Lemont.

Amelia Harper.

Miss Amelia Harper died on Tuesday, at Aaronsburg, at the home of Earn Stover. The cause of her death is supposed to have been an internal cancerous trouble in her side. Her age was about sixty years. She was a daughter of Thomas Harper, deceased, of Woodward.

Services Closed.

The revival conducted in the Methodist church by Rev. Illingsworth, the pastor, closed last week with much good work done. Rev. Illingsworth is meeting with success in this charge, and his services are largely attended to hear his able sermons.

—300 pair Bed Blankets 96 cts., now 58 cts. per pair.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Ladies' Button Shoes, was $1.45, now 98cts.

—A dollar's worth of goods for your dollar is the medium of exchange a Lewins, Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	25
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Bginning Saturday, Dec. 8th....

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .

Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.

A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.

Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :

Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMAN

Bellefonte.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of the Mercantile trade was such an opportunity afforded for purchasing goods. - - - - -

== The Low Tariff Prices ==

Still Prevail.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at 6.50	Six Dollar Suits,	now at 4.25
Eight " "	" 5.00	Five " "	" 3.50
Seven " "	" 4.50	Four " "	" 3.25
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00.	now 8.50	Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now 6.50
Same that were 10.00	" 7.50	Same that were 7.00,	" 5.00

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits -	now at $6.00	4 " -	" 3.35
8 " -	" 5.00	3 " -	" 2.25
7 " -	" 4.50	2 " -	" 1.50
6 " -	" 4.25	1.50 " -	" 1.25
5 " -	" 3.50	1.25 " -	" 1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in - - - - Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50	Ladies' Hand-made Fine Dongola Button Shoes, -	now $2.50
3.00	" " " " "	" 2.30
2.00	" Fine Dongola Button Shoes, - -	" 1.50
1.75	" " " - -	" 1.25
1.50	" " " - -	" 1.00

☞The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe, - - - - -	1.00
" " " " " - - - - -	1.25
" " " " " - - - - -	1.50

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes, - - - - -	now $4.00
Four " " - - - - -	" 3.50
Three " " - - - - -	" 2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

Strictly All-Wool Heavy Knee Pants for Boys 4 to 14 Years, at 50 Cents.

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, worth $1.00---now 50 cents.

Boys' Heavy Knee Pants, worth 40 cents, now 25 cents.